PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, *31st December, 1906.*

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE do la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 4th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 7th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 1st Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	1st Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, "
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsto	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Sue	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,000	" 21	Marc 4	" 15	Apl. 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc 1	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 19	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
‡	City of Agra	4,808	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

* Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	8th Feb. 1907
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI	2655	Birsh	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,[illegible]

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Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "A Book on the Skin and Scalp."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,) HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st February to 14th February, 1907, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 4th February, 1907, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY 31st JANUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No, 104 OF 1896,

FATMABAI and another........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAN MAHOMED OOSMAM and others...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of August 1896. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liablities affecting the Estate of Oosman Ganny, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the first day of November, 1894, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY the 13th February, 1907, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA, daily from the Compound of the Bandora Slaughter Houses during a period of 12 months from the 1st March, 1907.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the Contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to enter into a written Contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs 1,000 (one thousand) as security for the proper fulfilment of the Contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the Contract period. The deposit amount will however be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 31st January, 1907.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 2 p. m., of 4th February, 1907.

For Particulars see Notice No. 6101 in Bombay. "Government Gazette" of 8th November, 1906, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections :—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907" *read* "delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of "F. O. R. at Howrah" *read* "F. O. R. at Calcutta.'

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court, House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire,hear and determine,in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay. or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 10th day of January, 1907.

T. W. CUFFE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under :—

DAILY.

Bombay	Dep. 7-30 A.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 11-15 A.M.
Elephanta	Arr. 8-25 „	Bombay	Arr. 12-15 P.M.

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY.

Bombay	Dep. 4-0 P.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 6-30 P.M.
Elephanta	Arr. 4-45 „	Bombay	Arr. 7-15 „

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

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First Class	1	0	0
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The method adopted throughtout these books is that the materials used for calculation shall be got for the most part from reasonably accurate measurements made by each student for himself, and that these measurements shall, as far as possible, be measurements of actual objects selected for the purpose, That part of the object which is for the time under observation is carefully examined and described, then sketched, then measured, and then (if necessary) drawn to scale; calculations arising out of the measurements are then made, each arithmetical and geometrical rule being considered as occasion requires, and stated as often as not, as an algebraical formula. In other words, the several branches of elementary mathematics measurement, drawing, arithemetic, geometry, algebra are not merely correlated, but actually used.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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PROGRAMME.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant : "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated "—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadvanture, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough "—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

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THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods, Shop Furniture, Electric Lights and Fan, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37 Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Buildings by order of the concerned, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of woollen and cotton piece-goods, such as all wool colored venetian, coatings, cashmeres, serge, corkscrew, alpacca, worsted black and colored Italians, white and colored guaze, cricket and tennis flannels, striped calico, Holland canvas, satin drills, khakee cloth, white shirtings, velvets, ready-made suits, coats, trousers, overcoats Railway rugs, woollen mauds, neckties, bows, collars hats, bonnets, socks and stockings, bone and other buttons, cotton and silk thread, handkerchieves, shop furniture, such as cupboards, shelves, show cases, hat and book stands. clocks, tin trunks, hat and cash boxes, Holdalls, leather bags and trunks, iron safe, electric light and fan, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the purchasers,

AUCTION SALE of Incense, Lac. Wax. Oil Beam Scales, Office Furniture. Etc.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate of Khoja Danjibhai Somji and others, traded as Damjibhai Vallibhai and Vallibhai Casumbhai adjudged insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on the days and places mentioned below sell by public Auction the undermentioned goods, viz :—

TO-MORROW. SATURDAY, the 2nd instant. at 2 p.m. in the shop in Mirchi Lane, Mandvie—

Bags and cases of incense, beam scale, mattresses and pillows and other sundry goods.

On the same day at 3 p.m. in the godown in Israel Mohalla, Khoja Gully :—

Bags of incense and other sundry goods.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. in the godowns on Nowroji Hill Road.

Bags of gum, incense and other sundry goods, beam scales with weights, bamboo shed, fuel empty packing cases, office furniture such as glass cupboards, tables chairs, bookstand, copying press, Mehta boxes, clocks etc.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant. at 2 p.m., in the godown in Gellabhai Street, Madanpura, near Byculla :—

Bags of incense, color, wax, lac. resin tins of oil, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, FURNITURE SAFE, ETC.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 756, of 1906.

Charles Born..............................Plaintiff.
vs.
Gibbons and Co. ....Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod. Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, at the Dadar General Stores.

A quantity of provisions such as coffee, tea, loaf sugar, salmons, green peas, biscuits, cigars and cigarettes, perfumery, stationery, millinery, scales watches, chains, furniture, such as almirah, chest of drawers, tables and chairs, meatsafe, show cases-bedstead, clock, lamps, iron safe, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, iron safe, musical box, phonograph, large size Chubb's safe on stand, etc.

By order of the Administrator-General, Bombay, and Receiver of the property of Bai Hawabai the effects of the deceased, consisting of gold coins, gold rings and earrings, small pearls, silver lockets, toe rings, bangles goongries, a lot of silver ware, such as coat, cradle, chairs, snuff boxes, spittoon, plate, pots, cups lamp stands, rose bottles, vatkas, rings, spoons cotton and silk wearing apparels, copper and brass pots, wooden and tin boxes, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several new and second-hand gents bicycles.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 plated double harness by Dunnett.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 8th Instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Post Office, 2nd floor, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by Devji Canjee and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, such as wardrobe ; chiffoniers, teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined tables and teapoys. single and double bedsteads plush. Cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers. marbletopped dressing and wash-hand tables revolving office table, wind proof table lamp, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome engravings, etc., the property of E. R. JARDINE Esq., Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BOMBAY 1st, FEBRUARY, 1907. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1907, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Top Floor, of the Elphinstone College, next to Army and Navy, and opposite the King's Statue, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, made to order household furniture by Roberts and others. rich glass, crockery, and platedware, large dining table and chairs, large side-board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and ornaments, marble top centre table, Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging, table and hall lamps, large writing table large size glass door book presses, rich oil painting and oleographs, single and double bedsteads dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, gass-door almyrahs, cloth and hanging presses, bicycle large cooking stove, China matting copper utensils, etc., etc, the property of M. Macmillan, Esq., Principal, Elphinstone College.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties Situate at the Corner of The Elphinstone Circle.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Haji Mahomed Maleke Tujar, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of October, 1905, and made between the said Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleke Tujar of the one part, and the mortgagee, of the other part, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, at the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st of February, 1907, at 4 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, buildings or offices erected thereon, situate. lying and being in the south-east corner of the Elphinstone Circle, in the sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company. Edward Bates and Company, J. G. Triffity and Sohn, and the Executive Engineer as tenants or lessees,containing by admeasurement one thousand and five square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say ; on or towards the North by a Public Street or place known by the name of the Elphinstone Circle, on or towards the South by the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly described and a building formerly the property of Kessowji Naik, on or towards the West partly by the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a building the property formerly of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, and on or towards the east by the public street leading from the Customs House to the Town Hall, and the boundary of which said piece or parcel of land or ground measures on the North side ninety-one feet and eight inches, on the South side seventy-nine feet and nine inches, one the East side one hundred and thirty-four feet and five inches, and on the west side eighty-four feet and nine inches.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or passage or court on the South and West sides and adjoining the said hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-eight Square Yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts bounded on or towards the South by the property formerly of the said Kessovji Naik, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the said Messrs. William Nicol and Company and over which said piece or parcel of land or ground or passage and court the said Kessovji Naik and the partners of the said Messrs. William Nicol and Company their and each of their respective heirs-executors, administrators and assigns have a right of passage over along and upon the same and which said hereditaments and premises hereinfore firstly and secondly described are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No., Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1069 and 1347, Street Nos 56-58, 11, 12, 13 Custom House Road, and Elphinstone Circle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. Solicitors, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Queen's Road behind the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware best plateiware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Lieut. Col. G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1907.

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Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do do.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15-12
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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"MY LIFE HAS BEGUN AFRESH!"

TOO old at forty! It is sad indeed to think that so many capable men become enfeebled, mentally and physically at an early age. What is the reason? Simply this that the stress of modern life has increased enormously, is increasing daily. The desire to live the strenuous life, the necessity to do so, means that a greater strain is placed upon the brain while nothing is done to strengthen that delicate organism to enable it to bear increased pressure. Those who have learned the wisdom of this take

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

and find a fresh lease of life before them. It is not a remedy for one or two, but a remedy FOR ALL! You can benefit as well as anybody else. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy-minded, cheerful men and women. It plants hope where hopelessness existed before and its effects are pronounced and lasting. Get a bottle today Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and Medicine Vendors.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

JANUARY, 31st.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Money Market is slightly easier, but Deposits can still be arranged at 7½ per cent. for two months.

Exchange:—

During the week the Exchange Market has fallen fully 1/32, and at the close there are scarcely any bills offered at our quotations. In the early part of the week some bills were placed at 1s. 4 15/32d. 3 months sight Credits, but later on severel Banks became buyers at 1s. 4 7/16d., at which a fair amount was settled for near and February delivery. Merchants are now asking for better terms, and they are not likely to be disappointed, as Discount rates are expected to be easier in London in the course of the next few weeks. There has only been a small enquiry for Bank paper at 1s. 4 5/32d. on demand with 1s. 4 3/16d. available occasionally. Far Eastern rates have been steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	... ...	... 1/4 ⅛
Demand Draft	... ...	... 1/4 3/32 to 1/16
Credits—3 months' sight...		... 1/4 1/16
Do. 6 months' sight...		... 1/4 1/32
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight		... 161
Yokohama—30 days' sight		... 148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight		... 220

Government Paper:—

The Market has fluctuated moderately during the week, culminating at 97 3/16, which was the highest point touched at the monthly settlement which took place to-day. Once the settlement was arranged, rates fell to 96 15/16, at which there were some sellers at the close. Budlees have been made to a considerable extent at a difference of 5/16 to 3/8 in favour of the seller for the 27th February settlement. The Bazaar speculators have been determined buyers all the month and their operations have been facilitated by a distinctly easier tone in the money market. The quotations at the close are as follow:—

Cash	96·15	Steady
1st Settlement	97·4	

Bullion:—

Bar silver has been a weak market in London, quotations having fallen fully ⅛ of a penny during the week. Latest advices give ready bars at 31 5/16 and 31 7/16 for delivery forward in two months. There has not been much done in our local Market as buyers have been holding off in consequence of the weak advices from London. Prices here have fallen about 1¼ per cent during the week, ready bars closing at 79 7/16 ex duty. No gold shipments have been reported but bars are slightly higher at Rs. 24 1/16. Local quotations are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.
English Bar Gold	24	1
Australian Bar Gold	24	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	7
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	7
Ditto 2nd Settlement... ...	79	11

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Govt. Rupees.	2,600	Muscat ..	Africa ...	B. & P.S.N.Co.
2 Bundles Govt. Rupees.	2,550	Koweit ...	Africa ...	M. S. Farez.
1 Package Sovereigns.	30,000	London...	Macedonia	Cox & Co.
6 bundles gold and silver coin.	19,145	Joddah ...	Akbar ...	A. A. Rahim.
9 Bundles Govt. Rupees.	19,100	Muscat ...	Kasara ...	Sundry Natives
11 Bundles Govt. Rupees.	27,500	Bahrein...	Africa ...	Do.
1 Package Rupees.	82	London...	Egypt ...	Grindlay Groom & Co.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Notwithstanding the decline advised in the American telegrams received this morning, the markets opened steady and has gradually become firmer during the day. There has been little done in ready cotton at Colaba, and for forward delivery there are few sellers. The market closes steady at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above the morning quotations. We quote:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	253	March.
Good M. G. Broach	239/40	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	219	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	181/83	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183/4	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183/9	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	175/6	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	161	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	17,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·48	5·44	5·42	5·42	5·41
—05	—05	—06	—05	—05

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·40	5·38	5·33	5·30

—05.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready	Rs.	7	0	0	per cwt.
Forward	„	7	6	6	„

Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore . .	Rs.	7	3	0	per cwt.
Brown Etawah. . . .	„	7	4	0	„

Tone—Steady.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White 85 %	Rs. 49.
Black Kutni	„ 41/4.
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 52/4.

Castorseed:—Rs. 36 ready.
„ 34/12 April-May,

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—Rs. 19.

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—Rs. 40/ ready.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat:—

White Delhi	Rs.	4	8	0	per cwt.
White Pessi 85 %	„	4	9	0	„

Tone—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on

Cotton	8,637	bales.
Wheat	12,436	cwts.
Linseed	1,057	„
Rapeseed	2,416	„
Gingellyseed	22,806	„
Poppyseed	85	„
Groundnuts	3,793	„
Castorseed	5,594	„
Rice	6,314	„
Myrabollams	425	„
Cottonseed	36,717	„
Gram	1,670	„
Joowar	1,262	„
Maize	89	„

Shares:—

Manockjee Petits ...	Rs. 3,545	February,
David Mills	„ 480	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 30.] [BOMBAY, *January* 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95½	½	
3½ do. Sterling Loan . .	103¾	un	chgd.
3½ do. Govt. Securities. .	64¾		1/16
Bar Silver in London . . .	31 5/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months hence	31 7/16		1/16
Do. in New York . . .	67¾		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·22		⅛
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51½	un	chgd.
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84¼		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	since	17th inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight .	4¾%	un	chgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight. .	4¾%		⅛
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills .	5¼%	⅛	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills . .	5¼%	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans . .	4⅞%	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans . .	4⅞%	un	chgd.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . . 1s. 3 31/32d.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000—

Rs. 28,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
„ 1,20,000 „ „ to Bombay,
„ 9,40,000 „ „ to Madras.

Rs. 39,10,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Average rate of allotment 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 28,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
„ 31,50,000 „ „ to Bombay,
„ 1,10,000 „ „ to Madras.

Rs. 60,90,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Averate rate of allotment 16.15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1,11,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,00,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 ⅛d.
„ „ Madras „ 10,000 at 1s. 4 ⅛d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Dull,
Manchester.	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export .	1,000 „
Imports	47,000 „
Mid-Americans.	9·90-01.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10½ + 1/16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·53	5·49	5·48	5·47
—01	—02	—01	—02

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·46	5·45	5·43	5·38	5·35
	—02		—01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports . . .	53,000 bales.
Do. do. last year . . .	31,000 „
Exports to Great Britain . . .	15,000 „
Do. to Continent . . .	7,000 „

Spot Cotton— 11·00 unchanged,

Futures,—Month of March 9·19 —20.

Do. do. July 9.41 —15.

Advanced early owing to bull Supports and Short covering, and declined later in consequence of selling encouraged by weakness at New Orleans.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton— 10½—1/16.
Futures—Month of March 10·10—·11.
Do. do. July 10.13—·12.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi per 492 lbs. Ex Ship 30 5/8 New Terms Mar.-Apl. sellers.
Tone of Wheat quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 46¼ Ap.-May sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85%, ex-ship 46 Mar.-Apl. sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 Ap.-May sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 42½ Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Tone of Linseed firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 11s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Value.
Tone of Sugar Quiet

Rubber—

Para Rubber 5s. 2½d. value.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram 24th January:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 10 3	£0 12 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 0	£1 5 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12 6	£0 13 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 0 10
Dea. G. F. Dev	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 13 9	£1 16 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 3	£1 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 10 0	£2 15 0
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Kempinkote New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 2 6	£6 5 0
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 6	£1 5 6
Coregam (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 6
Ooregam (Preb)	..	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
[illegible]	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 [illegible]

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "BOHEMIA."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd, S.S. Bohemia, to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7:—

Butchart Miss	Gregory Lt
Butchart Miss	Hillier Miss
Cleland Mrs H W	Hallauer Mr M
Craddock Miss	Kemper Mr W A
Dudgeon Sir Charles and Lady	Somghorn Capt
Dudgeon Miss	Porter Miss
Ganiarls Mr & Mrs T & Infant	

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 29 was 775, giving a death-rate of 49·58 per annum per thousand as against 55·28 the corresponding period of last year, and 76·65 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 91 died from fever; 51, plague; 3, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 59, phthisis; 39, diseases; of the nervous system; 202, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 31, dysentry; 35, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 13; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 1; Bhattis, 5; Hindu of other caste, 348; Hindu low cast, 127; Musalman, 162; Parsee, 23; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European, 7. The total number of births was 354 as against 410 the corresponding period of last year, and 338 the average over the past five years. The death-rate according to 16 census of 1906 was 39·35.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARLTON.—January 26, at Bombay, the wife of H. D. Carlton, The Royal Scotts, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNDAS.—January 26, at Bhagalpur, the wife of R. T. Dundas, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

SCOTT.—January 17, at Sabathu, the wife of Rev. S. Scott Chaplain, of a son.

SIDNEY-EVANS—January 29, at Madras, at the residence of her sister Mrs. E. Winckler King, M.D., the wife of W. Sidney-Evans, of a daughter.

TEDDER.—January 17, at Etawah, U.P., to Mrs Tedder, a son.

KEMP'S

DIARIES,

ARE NOW IN STOCK.

7 DAYS TO A PAGE

8 Annas each only.

"A most useful publication."

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Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water 1-4m. 1-4a.; Low water, 7-6m., 6-49a.
P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia," with English Mails of 18th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Meeting of Mr. Justice Tyebjee Memorial Committee Corporation Hall, 6 p. m.
Customs Officers' Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Elysium Rink, Quadrille party, 9 to 12 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapur, China, Japan per s. s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow (Saturday).

END OF THE ELECTION CONTEST.—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, was busy yesterday, enquiring into the challenges of votes raised by Mr. Dandekar, one of the unsuccessful candidates, for the Mandvi ward. The result of the enquiry was, that a number of votes, over one hundred, were cancelled from those recorded in favour of Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani. Dr. Dandekar was therefore declared duly elected in place of Mr. Kayani.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Saturday the 2nd February Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A., will give an "illustrated Lantern Lecture on Oxford with excursions to Cambridge and Strafford-on-avon," in the Widow Remarriage Hall, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. (St. Time). On Sunday the 3rd February, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A.LL.B., will expound Mathew Arnold's selections from Wordsworth at 9 a.m. (St. Time) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon. On the same day and hour the Junior class which could not be reopened on account of some difficulty will be reopened at 9 a.m. (St. time) in the Goculdas Tejpal High School. Students will please note the change in the place of meeting. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., will address the meeting.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Yesterday, a man named Abdul Kader Shamsoodin, 55, a Mahomedan fireman, whilst working in the Stoke-hole of the S.S. "Zenari" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was scalded to death. It appears that the deceased was alone in the stoke-hole tending the fires, when a rush of steam was heard by those in the engine-room. The Chief Engineer at once opened the safety valve and after the steam had cleared, went down into the stoke-hole and found deceasd crouching beside the boiler. He was pulled out and found to be dead. It appears that the steam had forced its way out from the ashestos paching of the door of the bottom bounet of the boiler. This packing was tested in the morning by the Chief Engineer and found to be safe. The deceased had no chance of escape, as the rush of the steam was directly opposite the stoke-hole ladder. Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an an inquest relative to the death of the fireman at the morgue, when the jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE JANUARY 31.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shambhu Shankar Datar, Special Aval Karkun, taluka Badami in the Dist. of Bijapur, is appointed, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that dist.

Mr Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Ahmednagar and Khandeh to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dukkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Poona, Satara and Sholapur, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that dist.

Mr Vaman Mahadev Bodas, First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, to be also an Asst Session Judge, for a period of six months, to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the Sholapur Sessions Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dinkar Narayan Damle, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 25th November.

Mr S C Bhaya, G B V C, to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay with effect from 7th Jan. vice Mr P DeSouza temporarily transferred to the Bombay Veterinary College.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Surat Dist have been issued to the following gentlemen in lieu of those they held for the same dist, as constituted previous to the said Notification, which are cancelled:—

Messrs Pranshunkur Bhowaniprusad, Goolabdas Bhaidas, Surabai Trikamdas, Ranchodas Parbhudas Ghael, Tribhowandas Bhagwandas Modi, Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakilna, Chhubildas Harkisondas Dalal, Jevachram Keshavram Trivedi, Balvantrao Tripurashankar Dave, Umedram Sukhdevram Mehta, Chhotelal Gulabchand Javeri, Narotamdas Ranchhoddas Ghael, Ranchoddas Narotamdas Patel, Mukundray Ghelabhai Mehta, Motiram Fakirbhai Sheth, Durlabhji Ranchhadji Desai, B A, LL B. Maganlal Premchand Marphatia, Krishnalal Ochhavlal Vakil, Kaikhasru Pestonji Bhaka, Lallubhai Tapidas Bhatia, Hormasj-Fakirjee Bilpodiwala, B A, L L B, Nathabhai Vithaldas Chokshi, Bhimbhai Dayabhai Desai, Maganlal Purushottamdas Badami, Bhanabhai Khusalbhai Desai Pranlal Abheram Parneria, B A, Chhanmukh Krishnamukhram Mehta, Vijoobhai Trikamdas Saraya, Dayabhai Vasonji Desai, Dayabhai Kallianji Desai, B A, LL B Jamsetji Hormasji Pardiwala, Beheramshah Edalji Pardiwala, Nowroji Bhicaji Pardiwala, Jamsetji Manekji Antia, B A, LL B, Rustom Ardeshir Enti, B A, LL B, Vireshwaranand Indiranand Pandit, B A LL B, Kavatji Barjorji Vakil, Uttamram, Khusaldas, Megha Dhanjisha Barjorji Vakil, B A, LL B, Kalyanji Haribhai Desai, B A, LL B, Chhaganlal Motiram Mukhtyar B A, LL B, Vamanshanker Manishanker Dikshit, Kuverji B A, LL B, Nanabhai Lalbhai Mukhtiar, Kasanji Desai, Gulabdas Dwarkadas Mehta, Harilal Harishankar Mehta, Chandramukhram Dhanvantram Pandya B A, LL B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AN AGREEMENT OF GUARANTEE.

Appeal in the High Court.

YESTERDAY, in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandarvakar, were engaged in hearing Counsel's argument in the appeal filed by Haridas Bhimji, against the Judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, delivered on 12th July last, in a suit filed against the appellant, by Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Petit, respondent in the present appeal. Mr. P. J. Padshah, with Mr. Jafarbhoy Rahimtoolla, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the appellant-defendant. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the respondent-plaintiff.

In the suit filed by the respondent-plaintiff in the Lower Court, he claimed from the appellant-defendant Rs. 3,514, due under an agreement of guarantee, dated 28th February 1904. Respondent had promised to pay to the appellant one-half per cent. brokerage, instead of the usual one-fourth per cent. on the appellant guarranteeing the respondent against loss in certain gunnybag transactions specified in the contract. Respondent is a merchant, who has various branches of business]; to these, he added the gunny-bags business in 1903. Appellant is a broker in gunny-bags for the last 28 years; he had carried on business as a merchant in gunny-bags; he was a man of considerable experience in this line; he was aged 47 years. He had set up a plea of "undue influence" having been exercised on him, and his will having been dominated by the respondent as specific, under Section 16 of the Contract Act. Appellant also raised a defence of the contract entered into with him by the respondent as being unconscionable. Mr. Justice Scott remarked that in the present case had the market fallen, no loss would have fallen upon the respondent, no liability would have been incurred by the appellant. The evidence showed that the appellant had made enquiries as to the tendency of the market, which indicated a "fall," consequently it might be assumed that when he entered into the contract, he believed that the risk he was taking upon himself by the guarantee was very small. Therefore, the Judge could not hold that the contract was unconscionable. As to the exercise of "undue influence," the quality of the respondent's evidence was much better than that of the appellant's, which was obviously a great deal exaggerated, even if there was a substratum of truth in his story, a great deal of it was demonstrably untrue. Respondent was a large merchant, and appellant was interested in securing a connection with him. Appellant had not proved that the usual rate of brokerage was one-half per cent; he had no reason to expect that he would yet brokerage at that rate, unless he made some special stipulation for it. That stipulation was the giving of the guarantee. The agreement was not obtained by undue influence: there was a consideration for it. It was agreed by Counsel that the sum paid for loss, suffered by the respondent in these transactions of gunny-bags, under the appellant's terms of guarantee, was Rs. 3,365. Decree for the sum was given in favour of the respondent, with interest and costs.

Against this Judgment, the appellant-defendant has filed the appeal. Arguments were heard during the day.

Just before rising time, the learned Chief Justice delivered the Judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship remarked that the appellant had urged the pleas of "undue influence" and of there being no consideration for the agreement he had entered into. The plea of undue influence was set up by a broker, who had been doing business in the gunny bags line, for upwards of 28 years; who had himself carried on business in gunny bags as a merchant for several years; while the respondent was only in the line for about a year. Starting with these facts, it required a great deal to induce one to believe that undue influence was exercised upon a man of appellant's experience. According to appellant's version, this undue influence was brought to bear upon him thus: contracts were ready which the respondent declined to sign. It was under stress of these circumstances, constituting the appellant's disability, that made him sign the agreement. This agreement might have been foolish for the appellant to make; with that, the Judges had nothing to do. But the appellant, in making out a case of undue influence, must show that such relationship, as was contemplated in Section 16 of the Contract Act, existed between the parties. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott had arrived at the conclusion that there was none; the Appeal Court agreed with him. As the result of the evidence, and of the various documents placed before him, that learned Judge had stated that the version of the respondent as regarded the date, on which the document was executed, was correct; the Appeal Court Judges agreed with him on this point also, without the necessity of travelling over the ground already covered by the learned Judges.

But the matter did not rest there. To the agreement of February or March, a post-script was added by the appellant, by which he understood a liability to that he had already undertaken another in respect of goods sold to Amarchand Madhavji. It would be impossible to say these facts showed "undue influence"; this was an after-thought. When repeatedly requested by letters, a person in his position would have at once declined to act-up to the terms; he would have resisted to his utmost the attempt to throw upon him the responsibility he had not incurred; at least, he would have done something before becoming a victim. For all these reasons, the learned Judge was perfectly right in holding there was no undue influence exercised upon the appellant. Four or five days after the trial, after the respondent had proceeded with his own case, on 7th July, the issue was raised whether there was any consideration for the agreement. The one-half per cent. brokerage, instead of the customary one-fourth per cent. was a clear and distinct consideration. It might have been an inadequate one; with that the Appeal Court Judges had no concern, but it was a sufficient consideration to make the meaning of the contract valid under the law. Decree of Mr. Justice Scott confirmed with costs.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

IN the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in appeal, a suit instituted by the appellant Rama bin Bapu Kadam, the original applicant, against the original opponent and respondent Gakshi Kom Krishna Kadam, for a probate of the last will of his deceased nephew, Krishna. Mr. D. W. Pilgaonkar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. V. Bhat.

The original suit was decided by the joint Judge of Satara, who dismissed it with costs. An application has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court, the grounds of objection being that the Lower Court erred in holding that the will was not proved, that it has not given the weight to the appellant's evidence, and that it has drawn wrong inferences from the delay of the petitioner in taking steps upon the will.

In the District Court, where the suit was first heard, the appellant stated that the deceased was his nephew who passed the will in his name while the deceased was in his senses. By virtue of that will, the appellant was in possession of some property. The appellant was the administrator and owner of the property named in the will and he therefore requested that a probate should be granted to him.

The respondent, on the other hand, contended that the allegations regarding the execution of the will were false, that the obsequies of the deceased were performed by her, and that she was the widow who has been in possession of the property of the deceased since his death.

The will is said to have been deposited with the testator's maternal uncle, Bala, and the appellant appears to have done nothing in connection with the will until the notice was published. Looking to the conduct of the parties and the failure to call Bala and the delay in taking steps upon the will and the flat contradiction in the evidence on the record, the Lower Court held that the will was not proved and dismissed the application with costs.

Aggrieved by this decision, the appellant has appealed to their Lordships, who expressed their unwillingness to enterfere with a decision based upon appreciation of evidence by a Judge, who had an opportunity of observing the demeanour of the witnesses, whom he criticises.

In this case their Lordships said, "we have in addition circumstances which confirms the Judge's view. The person who had the custody of the will has not even been called. The evidence of the writer is conflicting with that of the petitioner and the witnesses; and the will was not propounded for over 3 years from the date of its alleged execution."

Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court with costs.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the Homeward Mails of the 26th instant, arrived at Aden, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

POSSESSION OF LAND.

Plea of Limitation.

IN the High Court, His Lordship the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, disposed of an action instituted by the appellant, Maktumkha, who was the original plaintiff against the respondent and original Defendant Kumargowda for recovering possession of certain lands said to have been leased to the latter who, on his side, sets up his own title and long possession.

The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Dharwar who held that Defendant was not a yearly tenant and that the suit was barred by limitation. The learned Judge in dismissing the suit says "I am clearly of opinion that the Defendant has proved a better right than the right of a yearly tenant. What that precise right may be, it is unnecessary to decide in this suit which has rightly been dismissed by the Subordinate Judge". Plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants four pieces of land, two of which are situated in the villages of Narendra and two in the village of Gujigathi. The allegation of the Plaintiff was that the lands in dispute belonged to himself as his chaburat lands, that Defendant was cultivating the lands as his yearly tenant, that he called upon the Defendant by written notice to quit the land, but defendant failed to do so; and that as the lands are of a village to which the Gordon Settlement has been applied, Defendant cannot hold the lands without the consent of the Plaintiff.

The Defendant on the other hand contended that he was never a yearly tenant of the plaintiff in respect of the lands in dispute; that the lands belonged to him and have long been in his possession since the time of his ancestors before the introduction of British rule, and that the claim is time-barred.

There can be no doubt, says the District Judge, that the land in suit was originally granted to the plaintiff's family. It is, however, argued for the Defendant that the land was subsequently granted by Plaintiff's family to Defendant's family. It is further contended that the Defendant's possession for many years ostensibly under the grant has ripened into a title, the suit being barred by limitation.

It is clear that, if the Defendants can prove that he and his predecessors have for more than 12 years been holding the land in the assertion of a right other than the limited right of a yearly tenant, the suit must fail.

The evidence produced in the case were clearly quite inconsistent with the theory of a yearly tenancy, and the lower Court has found the improbability of the defendant having come on the land under such a tenancy.

After carefully going through the evidence and the circumstances of the case, His Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

A NASIK DACOITY CASE.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Sakia Rama, who was convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of dacoity and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The accused, who is a Koli of Indore in the Nasik district, was charged with dacoity at Muthalve in the Akola taluka, on the 4th November last. On the evidence there was no doubt that a dacoity was committed in the houses of the complainants, Narayen and Sakharam, in the course of which some ornaments and cash, etc., worth about Rs. 125, were stolen, and violence was used to some of the inmates for the purpose of the theft. The witnesses spoke to their having been about six dacoits, and this was corroborated by the police constable's report, which was written the same night. The case against the accused depended almost entirely on the reliability of his identification by five witnesses as to his being among them and taking part in the dacoity. The accused had been a servant in the house of complainant, Narayan, for about a year up to three months prior to the decoity; and he was well known to Narayan, his daughter Rabi, as well as Sakharam, and his two sisters-in-law, who lived in the same wada or oart. The dacoity occurred just after lamp-lighting time. The accused, though muffled up, had his features exposed and carried a torch. One very strong point in favour of his having been recognised was that his name was at once mentioned as being one of the dacoits. The police patel said that Narayan and Sakharam gave his name to him. Further corroboration was afforded by the fact that, when accused's house at Indore was searched, the two swords and thick stick before the Court were admittedly found concealed under some rice-stalks. One of these swords was a wooden one, covered with coloured tinfoil, and the proscution witnesses present at the docoity said thatsome of the dacoits had wooden swords of this de-scription with them. The accused had made a confession. Mr. Fawcett convicted the accused and sentenced him to fours years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

CAUSING A WIFE'S DEATH WITH A STICK.

In the Bombay High Court Yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of a reference made to them by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Session Judge of Thanna, who had differed from a unanimous verdict of the jury, in the case of Dagdu Rama Langi, a Malhar Koli cultivator, who had been charged with killing his wife Puni, with a stick, on 29th October last, at Thidbi, Taluka Murbad. Mr. K. H. Kelkar, pleader appeared for the accused: Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Jury had convicted the accused of simple hurt: the Judge differed, and sent up the case for their Lordship's orders. The accused had made a confession: he appeared to have dealt his wife seven or eight blows with the stick, because he had found her in the house of Tabi, a woman whose husband had left her. A rib was fractured: Puni died within three hours of the beating.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bratty, in disposing of the reference, remarked that the bomboo, with which the beating was inflicted, was three incheso in circumference: accused used it upon his wife with enough vigour to cause a fracture of the rib. Medical evidence showed death was due to shock. The injury to the rib constituted grievous hurt: force, used with a weapon like the one stated, indicated an intention to cause injury which might possibly end fatally; viz, endanger life within the meaning of the definition of grievous hurt, under Section 320 of the Penal Code.

Accused was convicted under Section 325, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING THE REGISTRAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane charged Hormasji Bhicaji, a Parsee, with abetment of cheating. Mr. Velinker, pleader, and Mr. Patell of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, solicitors, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged by the prosecution that in November last, the accused instigated one Pestonji N. Singya to deceive Mr. Limji Basaji, Registrar, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, High Court into the belief that Pestonji was a fit person to be accepted as a surety for the sum of Rs. 3,125 in connection with a testamentary matter. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 201.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th January, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,24,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,88,000
Or per mile of Railway	246	515	8	769
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	2,43,000	4,40,000	6,700	689,700
Total for 3 weeks ..	3,67,000	7,00,000	10,700	1,077,700
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,356	2,81,636	2,431	3,96,423
Per mile of Ry. do.	223	558	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	3,47,434	7,92,628	6,794	1,146,856

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 8,423
Decrease to date ...... „ 69,156

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mooltan" with the Outward Mails of the 25th instant, left Suez, at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT COLOMBO.

Enthusiastic Reception.

A SHORT VISIT.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Shortly after 9 a.m. on Saturday last the "Marmora" steamed slowly into Colombo harbour. About 20 minutes to 10 the State Barge, gleaming white in the sun and looking like a gay gondola with its liveried oarsmen came alongside. His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Arbuthnot, with the General, Captain Phipps, A.D.C. and Captain Legge mounted the gangway on the starboard side. The Captain of the vessel received the party and conducted His Excellency to the upper promenade deck where H. R. H. the Duke awaited him. The gentlemen bowed and shook hands, and Mrs. Arbuthnot curtsied to the Duke.

After 10 minutes or so His Excellency and a few of the party went down to the barge and were briskly rowed ashore. The barge then returned for T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess, and Princess Patricia, Miss Pelly, Sir John Maxwell, and the rest of the party and staff, Captain Legge assisting them into the barge. As soon as His Royal Highness had left the vessel a long line of flags was run up, dressing the vessel from stem to masthead and stern; and at the same time the quarantine flag came down. Two men of the R.G.A. signalled by flag to the shore that the Royal party had left and just as the crew of the State Barge "tossed their oars" alongside the landing jetty the Royal Salute roared out from the shore batteries.

THE SCENE ON THE STREETS AND AT THE JETTY.

It was a perfect day for a Royal visit and a brilliant albeit a hot, sun shone adding glory to the wealth of decorations which was everywhere visible. It is difficult to describe the scene leading to the jetty. The guide, who conducts the traveller through the Kremlin visitors tell us, points out the treasures and ejaculates only the expressive monosyllables "gold," "silver." So it is with the decorations here: "bunting," "greenery," "flags," but all arranged with a tastefulness that excited general admiration. But in Ceylon the best decorations are usually found on the side paths, the subfuse mass of oriental sight seers in their varied and highly-coloured garbs never failing to present a most unique spectacle. The jetty itself was a scene of splendour. Long experience and many precedents to guide him had made the task of Mr. Vane and his assistants comparatively simple and each individual, who possessed a ticket of admission had no difficult whatever in finding the place where his card entitled him to stand. The Police arrangements were well carried out. Mr. C. C. Longden, Inspector-General, and Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, Superintendent, personally directed the members of the force in their duties. The scene was picturesque in the extreme. On entering, one passed on the right the Mudaliyars of the district in their gorgeous uniforms, then the guard-of-honour of the Carnatics, a fine body of men, a 100 strong, who turned out with their band, under the command of Captain Raven. At the end of the jetty were the general public, on the right the officials, and more of the general public, ladies predominating. Overhead waved artistic festoons and greenery, on every hand were coloured flags, charming ladies in charming dresses and more than one mere man denied the glory of a uniform must have felt in that gay atmosphere as Mortimer Menpes felt at the Delhi Durbar—like a beetle, "a dull coloured beetle and terribly Saxon!" At 9-35, H.E. the Governor accompanied by Mrs Arbuthnot, Capt Phipps, A. D. C., and Capt Legge, Master-Attendant, set out in the Governor's barge to board the "Marmora." The Governor were no uniform, but his commanding personality in frock coat was a striking figure. So well did he look that it is difficult to realise he only the other day completed his 67 year and has been 23 years a Colonial Governor! The party set out. A picturesque and pretty picture they made—the white barge scintillating in the morning sun and the white and red clad oarsmen pulling rythmically and leaving behind them a silver streak as they feathered their oars. A short wait followed, the tedium being beguiled by selections by the band. Then back came the barge with His Excellency, not with the Royal Visitors, but with Mr. H. C. Somers and Lady Katherine Somerset who are guests at Queen's House, the latter being a niece of Lady Blake. Another short wait and the barge again put off and half-an-hour later returned. This time there was no mistake, the salute booming from the batteries indicating the landing of the awaited guests. On landing below His Royal Highness was met by the members of the Legislative Council and the high Government officials. Brigadier-General Lawrence in the absence of H. E. the Governor presented the members of the Legislative Council and Heads of Departments to H. R. H. the Duke who shook hands with each. Proceeding to the upper flat of the jetty Their Royal Highnesses were immediately the cynosure of all eyes. The party consisted of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught Miss Pelly, Brigadier-General Lawrence, Sir John Maxwell, K. C. B., Staff Officer, upon whom the Kaiser recently conferred the Order of the Red Eagle with star on the occasion of his visit with the Duke to the manœuvres in German last year Capt. H. C. Reeves, R. Ay. Aacting C.S.O. and Capt. the Hon. Myles Ponsonby. M. V. O. The guard with a clatter came to attention and when the Royal party arrived opposite the "Standard bearer" the Royal Salute was ordered and the band played the opening bars of the National Anthem. The Duke, accompanied by General Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue. Sir John Maxwell, Capt. the Hon. Myles Ponsonby, Capt. A. W. M. Raven and Capt. Reeves then inspected the Guard-of-Honour. A truly soldierly figure, "martial in his air his form and movements," attired in a white uniform, his broad breast smothered in Orders everyone had ample opportunity of viewing the Duke as he slowly made his way along the ranks. This over the party proceeded towards the Customs house, Their Royal Highnesses and Princess Patricia bowing in response to the salutations of the crowd. Her Royal Highness the Duchess was attired in a deep mauve dress, a stately and dignified figure, homely and pleasant. Princess Patricia, in a white embroidered robe with a coloured scarf, tall, stately and beautiful, captivated the hearts of all by her charming smile. Arrived here the Royal party, took their stand upon the dais and the addresses were immediately presented. The members of the Municipal Council stood on the right hand of the Duke and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the left.

PRESENTATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ADDRESS.

The Mayor of Colombo, Mr. B. Horsburgh stepped forward first and read the following address of welcome, speaking well out:—

To their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

May it Please Your Royal Highnesses.

The Municipal Council of Colombo, on behalf of the citizens of Colombo, beg leave to offer to Your Royal Highnesses a loyal welcome to this City. Your Royal Highnesses are no strangers to these shores, and this visit is a proof of the continued interest which Your Royal Highnesses take in these parts of his Majesty's Dominions. We desire to express our gratitude for this interest, and also our steadfast loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness, speaking deliberately and in a loud clear voice, without a trace of the German accent noticeable when here last, in reply, said:—Mr. Mayor,—On behalf of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught and myself, I thank you very heartily for the cordial welcome you have offered us. It is a great pleasure to us again to visit your hospitable shores; and we beg that you will express to the citizens of Colombo our thanks for the loyal welcome they have accorded us. It will be with great pleasure that I will convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor the expressions of loyalty to his person, conveyed in your address.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Alex. Farlie, Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, then stepped forward and read in a clear voice, audible throughout the entire room, the following address:—

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:—

We the Members of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce desire on behalf of the Mercantile Community to felicitate Your Royal Highness on your visit to the East, and to offer to Your Royal Highness, and to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, our most respectful congratulations on Your arrival in this Island.

The memory of the visit of His Majesty King Edward and Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales, will always be loyally and warmly cherished by us, and we welcome this opportunity of seeking to be permitted to tender to our most Gracious Sovereign through Your Royal Highness, the heartiest expression of our Devotion to the Throne and our attachment to His Majesty's person and to the Royal Family.

Under the benign rule of our King-Emperor, you will doubtless note signs of the continued prosperity of this Island, in improved and extended harbour and dock accommodation and in the growth of Colombo. The agricultural prospects of Ceylon are good and its products continue to find ready markets in various parts of the world.

We rejoice that the present voyage of Your Royal Highnesses has been so far accomplished in safety, and we pray that the remainder thereof may be equally favoured and that the visits of Your Royal Highnesses may contribute to the happiness and the increased welfare of the Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown to which Your Royal Highnesses are now proceeding.

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness in reply said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce,—I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome you have accorded to Their Royal Highnesses, The Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught and myself.

It will be with very great pleasure that I will convey to my brother, the King-Emperor, the loyal expressions of devotion to his throne and person contained in your address, and it will be a great gratification to him to learn from me of the continued commercial prosperity of the material improvement in the Harbour and Dock accommodation of this Port; also that the agricultural prospects of the island are so bright.

Allow me to express to you, gentlemen, our fervent wish that this satisfactory state of affairs will long continue,

T. R. H. were received at Queen's House by T. E. the Governor and Lady Blake, attended by Capt. Arbuthnot, M. V. O., Capt. Gordon Frazer, the Hon. T. Mc Clintock Bunbury and the Maha Mudaliyar, Native A. D. C.

At 11-30 a.m. H. R. H. Princess Patricia of Connaught went out in a motor, attended by Capt. Ponsonby, Miss Pelly, and Mrs Arbuthnot.

At 1-30 p. m. H. E. Sir Henry and Lady Blake entertained the Royal Party to luncheon and had a large party to meet the Royal Visitors. Those who had not the privilege of being presented at the jetty were presented at Queen's House.

At about 3-30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Blake, and accompanied by some other members of both suites, went out for a motor drive, two cars being used —H. E. the Governor's car and the Government Albion car—driven by chauffeurs Van Twest and Davidson respectively.

The embarkation took place at 6 p.m., large crowds as in the morning lining the roads to catch a passing glimpse of the Royal personages.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

Possibilities of Great Development.

SIR HENRY KIMBER IN COLOMBO.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

Sir Henry Kimber, Bart., M. P., Chairman of the South Indian Railway Company arrived in Colombo by the P. & O. s.s. "Marmora," accompanied by his private Secretary, on Saturday last.

Sir Henry Kimber, speaking to a representative of the *Times of Ceylon* said that he had come out to India to confer with the Indian Government regarding a number of important projects which the Board of the South Indian Railway desired to be carried out. The directors wished to open up, and supply the increasing demands of the country, and in this connection, he felt that some of their projects had a material bearing on the proposed Indo-Ceylon connection. At present it was almost equally difficult to get to Bombay or Madras with a good deal of traffic and this would be accentuated as the traffic developed. As was well known, the Madras Harbour had few shipping facilities, whereas at Colombo vessels of very many important lines were constantly calling, and shippers had the choice of steamers with space, which tended to reduce rates.

Asked with regard to the possibility of the Ceylon land line competing with the present steamship service from Tuticorin, Sir Henry Kimber said it largely depended on the rates charged on the Ceylon railway, but there would be large areas which could be more conveniently served by way of Paumban than via Tuticorin, and in course of time, when transhipment at Rameswaram and Mannar was avoided, there would be a very material addition to the goods traffic between India and this Colony. As regards cooly and general passenger traffic, there could be no doubt about the advantages of the Indo-Ceylon connection, even without train ferries, which were not a material part of the present scheme. This combined traffic in itself was admittedly for the benefit of the whole island, and he believed that the line would be found to pay *ab initio*.

On his attention being called to the attitude of the Colonial Office in the matter, he said that the directors of the South Indian Railway Company would be glad to join with the representatives of Ceylon in making suitable representations to the Colonial Office, supplementing the company's representations to the India Office, some of which had been already made and which were being continued. He understood from the statistics that the Ceylon Government were making a very handsome profit on the railway, and not only should the practical side of such a proposition appeal to them all, but there was the poetic side which embraced the linking up of the leading Crown Colony with the greatest Imperial dependency. Railway extensions all over the world produced increased traffic, and while Planters had shown themselves unanimously in favour of the Mannar route for their estate labour, he also felt that merchants of Colombo would stand to benefit very materially from the growing goods traffic, of which they would reap the advantage.

THE MISSING EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a note in this morning's edition of the *Bombay Gazette* giving an account of earth tremours and earthquake shocks in Bombay and Bandora by a correspondent. I distinctly remember on Sunday last between 7 and 8-80 p.m., while sitting in an easy chair, having felt a vibration and trembling sensation travelling from West to East. I kept wondering whether it was fancy or imagination and then dispelled the idea as something wrong with my nerves. But this now could not be from what took place at Bandora, and must be due to other slight shocks of earthquake. Yours, etc.

31st January.

MATUNGAWALLA.

THE AVARICIOUS LANDLORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is there no law to protect tenants against the annoyance and trouble given them by their landlords? I am in a house owned by a Parsee lady who, in the first instance, being avaricious, told me she desired to increase my rent. Later on she said I could remain on the same terms; within a fortnight after this she wrote again to say that she intended increasing the rent by Rs. 20 per month, to which I agreed after a deal of correspondence, and asked me to send in an agreement as desired by her, and now to my surprise I get a notice to vacate, though, mind you, in her letter asking for the extra rent, she says that as she has been offered this extra amount by others, she gives me the preference of the first refusal. Yet now she gives me notice without assigning any rhyme or reason. I ask again is there no law to protect tenants against such annoyance! I think it is high time the interests and comforts of the public were taken into consideration and I trust this letter will meet the eye of our benevolent Governor, who, I am sure, will, as he has always done, see that his subjects are dealt in a more suitable manner by the ever avaricious—Yours &c.

TENANT,

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Wallace and Company, the secretaries and agents, Mr. R. W. Harter presiding. The directors report, which was read to the meeting, was adopted. The declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 270 per share of the original issue and Rs. 67-8-0 per share of the third issue was sanctioned. Mr. N. J. Gamadia and Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee were re-elected directors. Mr. C. L. Weber and Mr. Fardoonje Ardasir Cursetjee were elected auditors for the current year, with a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities [illegible] and thereby establish health on a [illegible] basis.

AN INVESTMENT.

Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1907.

ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS UNDER LORD CURZON.

An article by Angus Hamilton—the great authority on Afghanistan—in a recent number of the *Fortnightly* is worth attention now that things Afghan are so much in the public eye. Mr. Hamilton brings forcibly to our notice the dangers which were apprehended at the death of the Amir Abdur Rahman, the attempts of Russia to take advantage of a difficult situation and the somewhat suspicious and almost unfriendly attitude of the present Amir toward the Government of India during the first few years of his reign. It was of course hardly to be expected that Habib-ullah should possess the same talents of statesmanship as his distinguished father: a despotically governed State very rarely can boast of two conspicuously able rulers consecutively. Still the present Amir has manifested considerable powers of mind and some real capacity for statesmanship. Where he went wrong at first was in showing himself too bigoted even for his own people in religious matters. The innovation of creating a register for mosque attendance and exacting fines from the recusants was not at all welcome in Kabul. As the Amir immersed himself in religious matters, pressed his attentions upon that "pestilential frontier fanatic" the Mullah of Haddah, and delighted to honour the Mullahs of Waziristan and Tirah, who had incurred the displeasure of the Government of India, many of the wisest Afghans began to have misgivings about the capacity of the new ruler to preserve peace with his powerful neighbours and the Viceroy of India sent in a polite but unmistakeable remonstrance. Other disquieting features there were in the situation. The Indian mission which was sent to congratulate Habib-ullah on his accession was told that the obligations contracted towards the protecting power by Abdur Rahman were not binding upon his son and the repeated invitations held out by the Viceroy to the Amir to visit India for the purposes of discussion were adroitly but politely evaded. There was also the question of the importation of arms and ammunition. A number of castings for big guns, which had been secretly obtained from Germany and many million rounds of cartridges of an explosive type condemned by the Hague Conference were discovered to be *en route* for Afghanistan and were by the Viceroy's order detained at the frontier.

In the long correspondence which ensued it was made clear to the Amir that a policy of conciliation would be more profitable since he had neither the funds to pay for, nor the power under treaty obligations to order the stores which were waiting at the frontier. He found it impossible to do without the subsidy paid by the Government of India to his father, and the continuance of that subsidy of course involved his acceptance of the conditions which had previously ruled the relations of the two Governments. After this, things went more smoothly; the Amir sent his son to welcome back Lord Curzon to India in the autumn of 1904, and last year he finally accepted for himself the invitation which the late Viceroy had repeatedly given under the hope that a personal interview would produce a more complete understanding and accord between the rulers of the Protecting and the Protected State. Let us hope that tha present visit will atone for the infructuous mission of 1904. During the earlier years of Habib-ullah's reign, however, there was another disquieting element, the persistent Russian attempts to gain a more regular footing in Afghanistan with a view, it cannot be doubted, to annoy the British Government in India and at home. By the agreement of 1873 Russia had bound herself to have no direct dealings with Afghanistan: any matters which required settlement were to be decided by reference to London and Calcutta. Notwithstanding, the Russian Government in 1900, so soon as the death of Abdur Rahman seemed to be imminent, proposed to Lord Salisbury to establish direct dealings with regard to frontier matters. The application was refused, but in defiance of treaty obligations the Russian authorities in 1902 secretly addressed two communications to the Afghan Government, "concealing this grave breach of their obligations towards us by an impudent agitation in the press for liberty of direct communication with Afghanistan." The *Novoe Vremya* announced that "it was impossible any longer to be bound by the conditions of the 1873 agreement." At the same time an emissary of the Russian Government proceeded to Kabul bearing a personal communication to the Amir, a circumstance very similar to the mission of the Buriat Derjeff to Tibet about the same time.

But the temper of the Durbah at Kabul was so strongly anti-Russian that the Amir was induced to act with strict propriety and to refer the request of the Russians for closer commercial relations to the Government of India. This wise attitude, if taken in connection with the other events of these years, hardly proves that the Amir was actuated by very friendly feelings towards the Government of India, but it does at least prove that the Afghans are not Russo-phils and that they would far rather be without direct dealings with Russia, even in matters commercial. It remains for the representative of His Majesty the King Emperor in India to foster this feeling and to combine a persistent watchfulness with a real friendliness so far as our relations with Afghanistan and her ruler are concerned. Those who know the situation best are absolutely convinced of the necessity of holding Russia to her pledges over the Afghan question. Her entrance into Manchuria and Persia was effected under protestations of disinterested commercial dealings, and the lesson to be learnt from these instances is unequivocal. It is to be hoped that the Anglo-Russian negociations at present being conducted will include a new and more explicit disclaimer from the Tsar's Government of any intention of overstepping the Rubicon in regard to Afghanistan. In that case the policy of pin-pricks might come to an end and the constant anxiety of the Government of India would be minimised. But, after all, our greatest asset is the friendliness of the Amir. We may rest assured that Habib-ullah has at last, after various temptations to take a contrary course, come to see that his interests and the security of his kingdom will be best promoted by a continuance of the unalloyed friendliness which marked throughout the relations of his distinguished father with the British Government.

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The Dear Departed.

SOME TIME ago the Ecclesiastical authorities and the Burial Boards in England made a determined effort to put a stop to the inscription of inappropriate texts and verses on tomb-stones, and to some extent succeeded. Among the inscriptions now accounted remarkable there are very few which can be described as modern. But in the newspaper "Domestic Occurrence" column no reform has been effected and the section headed "In Memoriam" still teems with quaint, sometimes grotesque, expressions of remembrance, of the love beyond the tomb, survivors still cherish for the "patient sufferers gone to rest." Nearly every individual is so described in his two-line obituary notice. But in the majority of cases it is only on or about the anniversary of the death of a child, a friend or a relative, that sorrow finds relief in verse. Scarcely a poet but has at one time or another, dedicated lines to a dead friend and these have been adopted and adapted with more or less propriety and skill by sorrowing survivors. Whether the emended lines scan or not, does not trouble those to whom they appeal, so long as they contain the sentiment, but it is almost a marvel the dead are able to rest in their graves, —some in life have threatened not to—in protest against the outrages on prosody perpetrated in their names. Some of the verses are manifestations of philosophic resignation; some full of hope for the future, whilst others seem to confess that it is after all a blessing that life below is not everlasting and that "the call" is not altogether a cause of lamentation. Others of the verses are quite beautiful, but they are those which have not been manipulated by the "prentice hands." They are also few. One of the most popular is a couplet of Tennyson's:—

"... O! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

There is a depth of woe in this which is beautiful, but it becomes exceedingly ugly when rendered: "Oh mother for a touch of thy vanished hands," as we find it over and over again in provincial papers.

Almost as popular is:—

A year has gone and still we miss him,
Heavy hearts alone can tell
We have lost him, God has found him,
Jesus hath done all things well.

It is not, as it stands inappropriate or in any way objectionable, but we cannot say so much for an alternative rendering which is presented thus, in the very next notice but one:—

"Five years have gone and still we miss him,
Heavy hearts alone can tell
We have lost him, heaven has found him
Where we'll meet our darling Jim."

A Colonial variant is less resonant:—

"Two years have passed, but still the pang
Is just as keen as ever;
Although she is silent in her grave,
We'll never forget her, never."

There is something confident, even jubilant, in the verses inspired by a certain Florrie, who died in the North Country and of whom her relatives sing:—

"She lives among the angels now,
Beside the crystal river,
The light of God is on her brow,
For ever and for ever."

But for originality of both metre and sentiment the lines which commemorate the death of "our brother John" who died at the age of 64, are not easily surpassed:

"Gentle in manner, patient in pain,
Our dear brother left us, heaven to gain,
With nature so gentle and actions so kind
It's hard in this world is his equal to find."

Still the surviving brethren are hopeful in their jauntiness which only a study of "Young Lochinvar" could have produced. Sad indeed is the lot of those who caused to be written:—

"No matter how we pray, dear Dad,
No matter how we call,
There is nothing left to answer
But your photo on the wall."

The poor man left no funds behind him and he was not singular in this, for in one week's file of a Melbourne paper we find the omission to bequeath more than a photograph—probably a poor likeness at that—was chronicled against no less than eight improvident parents. Many of those who still linger rejoice that those they loved have been removed from this sublunary sphere. A son and daughter-in-law thus apostrophise "our dear father" who passed away only two years ago:

"When we think of the changes
That the last few years have brought,
We are glad the world that holds you
Is the world that changes not."

They seem to have fallen on evil times, these two, for surely the world is no worse to-day than it was then—two brief years ago. The friendly pen of the village schoolmaster might have saved some poor folk from a lapse into absurdity. How easy would it have been for him to correct the subjoined:

Friends may think we have forgotten her
At times when they see us smile;
But they little know the aching hearts
Those smiles hide all the time."

Few are biographical but here is a near approach:—

"She is dead is dear Emiline Jarrow
Who was early converted to Rome,
By the Reverend John William Sparrow,
And is now in her heavenly home.

We do not propose to quote many more, but here is one with a sequel:—

"Gone, dear mother, gone for ever,
How we miss your smiling face,
Thou has left us to remember
There is none can fill your place."

The lines were dutifully inserted by her sorrowing daughters, a year to the day after her demise. the widowed father did not share their views apparently, for by some extraordinary coincidence in the very next column, under the heading "Marriages," is the announcement that the lady's place has already been filled so far, at all events, as he is concerned. How different is the bereavement of a wife, at the loss of a husband, may be gathered from the following:—

"Passed away, but not forgotten,
Deep within my memory shrined
Lives the memory of my husband,
Always faithful, true and kind."

Their sense of loss is as pathetically, if not so artistically, expressed by the deceased's daughters, who below this have caused to be printed:—

"God called him home, it was His will,
But in our hearts he is living still,
His memory is as dear to-day
As the day our dear father passed away."

This was after three years and the widow was still a widow and the daughters still fatherless. Their sorrow was doubtless genuine and their devotion to the departed loyal, but it is hard to tell what solace they found in again parading their grief before an unsympathetic public. There are people who take pleasure in weeping and who make a luxury of woe, but as a rule they are both physically and mentally unhealthy. We are, however, not prepared to say that the mother who mourned the loss of her grown-up son, was either; still it must for ever remain a mystery what inspired her thus to pour forth her lamentations and, at her time of life, to contemplate the possibility of going forth in search of adventure:

"How well I remember the parting,
And thought it was all for the best;
How little I thought that my dear son
Would be laid in a grave in the West.
But I'll bear my great trial with patience,
May God guide me where'er I may roam,
For I know that my children in Heaven
Are waiting to welcome me home."

But we notice that her surname is no longer the same as her son's.

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Camphor in India.

The first attempt to introduce the manufacture of camphor into India was made some time ago, but nothing resulted. Recently Mr. Brock, secretary of the Nilgiri Planter's Association applied to Government on behalf of that body for any information on the subject, with special reference to the best methods of distillation, and the matter was promptly and efficiently taken up. As a result, several articles that had been written by various experts in various parts of the world were republished, the most important being a condensation of a lecture delivered before a Ceylon Agricultural Society by Mr. Kelway Bamber. The greater part of the information contained in this was obtained by Mr. Bamber during his studies on the subject in Formosa itself. If we may judge by an article on the subject of camphor which recently appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*, it would appear that those planters who have the enterprise and patience to grow the camphor tree should have a particularly bright outlook before them. The demand for camphor in Europe and America is said to be increasing year by year, and the world's requirements are roughly estimated at eight million *kin*, or 10½ million lbs. The total annual production of Japanese camphor, however, amounts to only about 8½ million lbs., of which over three-quarters is exported from Formosa and the remainder from Japan proper. All the rest of the world produces less than another 1,000,000 lbs., to which China is by far the largest contributor. The supply, therefore, falls short of the demand by something over 1,000,000 lbs. and the prices ruling in the European market this year have been, in consequence, unprecedentedly high. Ceylon has already made some efforts to test the value of camphor grown as an addition to the Spicey Island's many products, and some useful information has been obtained, notably that the shrub will grow from sea level to as high as six thousand feet. The Japanese are very jealous of the secret of camphor distillation and this is one of the problems which must be settled before cultivation can be successful, for Mr. Bamber has pointed out that the slightest smell of escaping camphor may mean a loss of twenty per cent. or even more. To obviate this, is a matter for the manufacturer of the machinery and stills, and it may safely be concluded that proper appliances will be readily forthcoming. What remains is to discover the most suitable localities and conditions for growing. The different elevations at which the shrub has been grown in Ceylon seem to show that it should flourish at a medium elevation. It would appear, however, that though camphor cultivation in India is well worthy of systematic experiment, until planters are assured as to the yielding capacity of camphor trees of different ages at different altitudes they will be well advised not to devote large acreages to it, in spite of all that has been said as regards the threatened camphor famine in Europe and America.

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Keeping Sunday.

IN great measure there will be few who disagree with the message to the nation sent at the new year by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster and the President of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. They claim that "on adequate and reasonable Sunday observance depends, in no small measure, the possibility of promoting in England the deeper, the more sacred and the more enduring interests of our common life." This, all will grant readily. Total disregard of Sunday cannot in any way agree with a religious spirit and the fact that Sunday is so greatly ignored seems to show that the Church has, for a time, lost some of its hold on the people. That this is the present state of affairs has recently been clearly proved and the greatest problem to be solved is how to win back the people to allegiance to the Church and equally, if not more, important how to modify the Church to agree to the great changes in national life which are such important factors. In the first place it cannot be expected that the nation is to return to the old days of staying rigidly at home on the first day of the week. To nine out of ten, Sunday ends the week rather than begins it and it is looked upon as a day in which to rest and gather energy for the coming six days' struggle. On this premise the modern tendency to leave the town behind by rail, cycle or motor cannot be condemned. There is scriptural authority for the use of the Sabbath as a day of recuperation, and as no one blames the farm labourer for enjoying his weekly rest in the country it is illogical to blame the city dweller for taking the easiest means of enjoying the same delights. To-day there is less and less tendency to cavil at this custom, regret being kept for the labour of the few entailed by the pleasure of the many. Where the fault lies is that there seems to be no desire to observe the religious calls of the day when part of it is given up to physical benefit. The sight of a cyclist from afar in a country church is rare, and the cyclist is perhaps not altogether to be blamed for not following a custom at which the Church looked askance not many years ago. Sunday labour is inevitable and Sunday pleasure is equally inevitable. But neither must be allowed to dominate, and the appeal to the nation will meet with, in theory at least, hearty support. To have obtained that is half the battle. The other half is only to be won by the adoption of steps to popularise the Church. It is well-known that certain sections of the Church have a greater hold on the people than others and investigation always shows that underlying it all is generous consideration for ordinary human desires. It is not Church-going to which many people object, but going to Church at an hour which prevents any other use of the remaining hours, As long as a man has found means to make Sunday a day of real joy either by going thrice to Church or by cycling or walking or taking his fill of pictures or music he is out of the slough, at any rate, and can take care of himself, The unfortunates are those to whom Sunday brings none of these things.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "China," from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 30th instant.

MR. N. C. MacLeod, Official Assignee at Bombay, and President of the Tribunal of Appeal, under the City Improvement Trust, proceeds home on leave in April next, intending to return to Bombay at the end of the year. Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been appointed to act in his place.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

OUR SAVAGE CIVILISATION,

BY

A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK

(Author of "East End Idylls," &c.)

I often feel sorry for the policeman. We never give him his deserts, and when he grows tired of waiting for them and locks up the first man he can lay hands on, in a moment of irritation, everybody says it's inexcusable and calls him names, and begins to talk about the Beck case. The fact is, we expect too much of him, and he has to break out and do that sort of thing, now and then, just to relieve his feelings. He has a good deal to aggravate him, when he gets time to sit down and think of it. He is actually the very corner-stone of civilisation, yet it isn't worth more than thirty shillings a week to him, and in society he doesn't rank any higher than the primitive beadle who wears a barbaric uniform and does nothing outside the Bank all day.

This is what rankles in him; and I must say it's enough to embitter any man. Why, if the policeman had his due, we should put up statues of him in the streets, as we do of politicians, soldiers, and other missionaries of civilisation; and we should pay him more salary every Saturday night than he could carry home in his pockets, so that he might not only live in Park Lane among the men who have all the property, but who wouldn't have it long if he wasn't here to protect it for them, but could drive about in a brougham of his own instead of merely standing in the thick of the traffic to regulate the coming and going of carriages that don't belong to him.

IN A FALSE POSITION.

If we realise all that he means to us, we shall lift our hats to him every time we pass him. As it is, we never dream of showing him a little respect like that; on the contrary, we do not hesitate to take his number if he is not civil enough to please us. Altogether, he is in a false position. The aristocracy could not exist without him, yet it never invites him to dinner, and if he makes a passing call he is expected to ring the area bell or go round to the back door. Nevertheless, as I have said, he is the cornerstone of our civilisation. Withdraw him, and it would all fall back again into chaos and anarchy at once, For we are, all of us, only civilised on the the surface, and if the original savage who is still always lurking inside us doesn't often come out and enjoy himself in his old wild natural manner, it is simply because he is afraid of the policeman. You know that as well as I do.

We have not abandoned or outgrown the elemental instincts and passions of the race, but so long as they were allowed to do what they liked with us and drive us to do what we liked to each other they were a good deal of a public nuisance and no man's life was safe enough to satisfy an insurance company; and as soon as we came to recognise this, as a practical business people, we put the world in order for our general benefit, laid down decent paths and roads for those passions and instincts to walk in and made rules and regulations for punishing them if they didn't keep off the grass. So that, though we still take them about with us everywhere, they are muzzled and we lead them on the chain. But you may depend we should not be so particularly obedient in keeping them under control if it wasn't for the policeman; we have to employ him to intimidate us all, because we can't trust each other. We know ourselves and each other too well to do that.

THE FIT AND THE UNFIT.

We pay the policeman to be civilised and to compel everybody else to be civilised, or at least to pretend to be so, but we don't pay him enough; that is why he occasionally relapses into barbarism like the rest of us. We would not try to suppress the natural man in us if, on the whole, it didn't seem to be the best policy. No civilised man does anything unless it pays—that is one of the surest signs of his enlightenment—and it does not pay in our days to resort to the simple, straightforward methods of primeval man, they cost too much and make such a mess.

I thought that was commonly understood, but it isn't. A very successful business man—a man who has done so well in his day that they have made him a knight—has been writing to the papers lately and telling us that all human life is still governed by the great natural law of the survival of the fittest. He says it is a good, wholesome law and he approves of it; he argues that every rational being ought to be contented to submit to it because it inexorably clears all the rubbish out of the world and will, at length leave nothing but the perfect flower of humanity all a-blowing and a-growing in a weedless garden. It sounds nice, and we should like it to be like that. And with this end in view, he says he doesn't believe in pampering the poor and moving the Government to find work for them, so as to save them from starving, because in that way you preserve the unfit and thwart that beneficent law that is so good for us all. At the same time, he protests against the evil that is caused by strikes and feels that Government ought to protect the manufacturers and not permit strikers or trades unions to prevent them from employing whoever they choose and paying them as little as they can get them to work for. He feels like this because he knows perfectly well that the men who strike are only the unfit struggling to live, and of course this means that they are breaking the universal law he is so anxious to uphold, whereas the manufacturers are some of the fittest: therefore it is quite right that the police should guard them and help them to go on surviving. He is a manufacturer himself; tha's how it is he knows this.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE SPARROW.

As you read his article it becomes clear to you that the struggle for existence is healthier exercise and more amusing than a football match; it makes you envy the lucky fellows who are tumbling over each other in the game and wish you hadn't got too much money so that you could go and play at it with them. And to clinch his argument, that very successful business man says take the sparrow: the sparrow, he informs us, is the most perfect creature in the animal kingdom: the hardiest, the smartest, the most intelligent and how did it become so? Why, it has had nobody to protect it; it has had to use its wits and, living amidst imminent dangers of various kinds, has had to fight for its very existence and the rough experience has made it as keen and bright as a grindstone does a sword.

A capital illustration, I admit that: but, mind you, it has its weak points.

You have got to remember that the sparrow is not civilised; he still lives in a state of nature, and we don't. If he swoops down into my garden and starts stealing my worms or looting my strawberries, I may, perhaps, throw a brick at him or my cat may attempt to lunch on him, but once he gets off clear he has nothing further to worry about, so far as I am concerned. I can't sent a feathered policeman in pursuit of him, or put a winged detective on his track to hunt him down six months hence and bring him back to justice. But if a hungry human being—one of the lot that very successful man of business thinks we ought not to assist because if we leave them to struggle for existence, like the sparrow, only the fittest will survive—if one of them drops into my larder and bolts with my cold mutton, you know what the laws of civilisation expect me to do, and you know what they will do to him when he is caught.

SAVAGE CIVILISATION.

But though we are fond of talking learnedly about the survival of the fittest, between ourselves, it's a doctrine we don't really believe in. If we did we should abolish the policeman and each one fight fairly for all he was worth to keep his own end up; but we are afraid to risk that, those of us who have saved up anything that we want to keep, because although we are satisfied in our own minds that we are some of the fittest we are not quite sure that we should survive and come out on top when it came to a scramble. It is to avoid accidents of this sort that we, of the well-to-do classes, employ the policeman to watch over us and restrain sturdy rascals of the lower orders from taking us unawares and forcibly demonstrating that they are fitter to survive than we are. If they ever do succeed in proving it, then the laws of civilisation show them no mercy.

For, to speak plainly, those same laws of civilisation are as savage and as brutal in their different way as are the cruder and less hypocritical laws of nature.

In a natural state, instead of growing pale and dyspeptic through standing all day behind a counter in a stuffy shop, or sitting all day in a dusty office we should live a healthy, open-air, rational life hunting and fishing for our meals, and there would be no need to ruin ourselves by running up tailors bills for we should make our own clothes with the skins of what we had eaten. We should reside in caves or holes in the ground and never have to dodge tax collectors, or be worried by landlords who didn't make the earth and don't really own it, and yet have acquired some mysterious right to pocket a profit out of allowing us to live on it.

Again, in our civilised condition when a man libels or slanders me, or wrongs me in any way, I can only rehabilitate my character and adequately punish him by issuing a writ: then if he happens to be richer than I he employs a better counsel than I can afford and so wins the case, and the payment of the costs reduces me to bankruptcy. Nothing but civilisation makes such harsh in justice possible. Away back in the days when society was not an artificial organisation, I should have wasted no money on a writ; I should have gone round to the other man's cave with a spiked club. He would have been expecting me; he would be on the look-out for me, and we should have settled our little difficulty between us, and the fittest would have survived.

TO BE HONEST WITH OURSELVES.

On that good old natural principle the best man won, unless the other managed to get a swipe in at him from behind before he was ready; but now the party who wins is the one who can make the best show. For it is one of the worst savageries of civilisation that it does not matter what we are, it is only what we seem to be that counts: we are judged by appearances and a well dressed lie is welcomed in the most respectable circles, where the naked truth so shocks them that they turn their backs on it with a blush.

To be perfectly honest with ourselves, we do not live a new life now we are civilised, we merely go on living the old life in a new way. Degenerate with soft living, our muscles grow flabby and we run to flesh, and the old way becomes inconvenient and even impracticable. Fancy a stout, asthmatical, white-waistcoated, top-hatted, respectable city gentleman setting out to his office of mornings with a gun in his hand and a hatchet in his coat-tail pocket, on the alert for any sudden attack by one of the fittest who was dying of hunger and had resolved to survive. He could not do it; he is not strong and active enough; besides, it takes him all his time to attend to his business affairs. Consequently, he retains the policeman to do the part that in the good old days he would have done himself, and if ever the policeman isn't on the spot quick enough and the result is fatal, there are our detectives and the judge and a hangman to wreak that vengeance on the survivor which in the early ages would have been attended to by the victim's friends and relations. We do now in cold blood and for hard cash the act of retributive justice that our rude fore-fathers did in the heat of an honest resentment and out of a gratuitous regard for the deceased. We think we are less brutal because we are more deliberate, and pride ourselves on being more humane because we are more formal.

A BARBARIAN IN A COAT.

There is no getting away from it, civilised man is but the raw barbarian of the year one in a coat and trousers and with his hair combed. Money has taken the place of brute strength; the man with the money tyrannises over the man without, and the laws and the police and an army and navy save him from the necessity of doing the dirty work of his own fighting; but you can hardly call him civilised because he does all his savagery by deputy.

Don't let us deceive ourselves. Putting aside this modern affectation of refinement and superiority, what is our boasted civilisation, after all? It is nothing but the old barbarism under an alias: the business is under entirely new management but it is the same old business still, and the gilt lettering and the plate-glass windows do not actually make it more respectable, though they may make it appear so.

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ARRIVAL OF LORD LAMINGTON.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C. I. E., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, and Captain B. C. Fellowes, A.D.C., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 9 a.m. from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Although the arrival was private, the following gentlemen were present at the station to meet His Excellency:—Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Commis-Commissioner of Police, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., Mr. H. O. Quin, Captain H. F. Naylor, Captain H. Meynell, Risaldar Bhagwan Singh, Native A. D. C., and Mr. Bidie, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police.

On alighting, His Excellency shook hands with those present and, after a brief conversation, entered a carriage and pair and drove to Government House, Malabar Hill.

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SACRED CONCERT.

Record Crowd at the Cathedral.

ON behalf of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, a recital of sacred music was given in Bombay Cathedral last night, when a record audience foregathered to listen to Miss Clara Procter, the Anglo-Indian nightingale, who once more appeared before the public of Bombay after an absence of three years at Home. So crowded was the beautiful old church that many persons had to remain standing in the Porch and side aisles and so eager was everybody to be there that all the seats were taken before the concert began, and only one or two self-important persons permitted themselves to traverse the aisle after the vocalists had risen. Besides Miss Procter there was a full choir, and Miss Gwendoline Heathcote and Mrs. A. H. J. Hamilton, whose handling of the violin is familiar to all lovers of music in Bombay. Miss Clara Procter's voice has greatly improved since she was last heard in Bombay, and her enunciation is Wagnerian in its distinctness, and her recitative and solo were greatly enjoyed. Her voice rang clear and resonant through the sacred edifice, and as her last effort terminated the programme the audience remained till the end. Miss Gwendoline Heathcote was in splendid voice in her air "There is a green hill far away," and she reminded us forcibly of Miss Georgie Corlass of the Bandmann Opera Company. When her voice has attained its full compass she should make a fine vocalist. The following was the programme.

OVERTURE to the Occasional Oratorio ... .. Handel
QUARTETTE... "The Righteous living for ever." Mendelssohn
Messrs J Pearson, G E Thomas, F Royal-Dawson, Edgar Faulkner, G Ramsay, J Martin, A H Compton, E Sherren and G F Hill.
(1) MEDITATION .. .. Alphonse Mailly
(2) CAPRICCIO ... . Ed Lemaigre
RECITATIVE "O! Let Eternal Honours" Handel
AIR. "From Mighty Kings"
(Judas Maccabaeus.)
Miss Clara Procter.
IMPROVISATION ... ... T E Benkleuf
AIR .. ... "There is a green hill far away" ... Gounod
Miss Gwendoline Heathcote.
VIOLIN SOLO ... "Sursum Corda" ... Elgar
Mrs A H J Hamilton.
AIR .. .. "Honour and Arms" ... Handel
(Samson.)
Mr G F Hill.
MOTET ... .. "Hear my Prayer" .. Mendelssohn
Soprano Solo—Miss Clara Procter.
Chorus—The Cathedral Choir.
Accompanist—Mr Clement Robinson.

WE learn from a Ceylon paper that Mr. E. H. King-Harman, the former Ceylon planter and Up country Rugby three-quarter, succeeds Mr. Hunter on Jalan Acob estate, which is one of the best billets in the Federated Malay States. Mr. King-Harman, after he left Ceylon and prior to going to the Straits was planting coffee for some years on the Shevaroy Hills.

DURING the week ending on Tuesday the 29th of January thirty-one chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this half a chest was shipped to Zanzibar, 16 were purchased by the Government of Bombay, and 5 were bought by the Farmer at Sholapur, 2 by the Farmer at Godhra, half by the Farmer at Rajkote, 2 by the Farmer at Goudal and 5 by the Farmer at Ahmedabad. During the same period 10 chests from Indore and 25 chests from Ahmedabad were imported into Bombay.

MINISTERIAL CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MR. WALTER LONG FOLLOWS MR. BURNS.

Attachment for Contempt Refused.

SOME CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Court of King's Bench in Dublin has severely censured Mr. Walter Long, M. P., for Contempt of Court, but refused an application for attachment. The application arose out of a speech made by Mr. Long in Dublin, referring to the case of eight farmers which was *sub-judice*.

By ARLEY.

Seeing that an application to a High Court Judge to commit a Minister of the Crown for Contempt is an occurrence which does not usually happen more than once in a decade, it is worth a passing notice that the application to commit Mr. Walter Long, who is a well-known ex-Minister, has followed the attempt to attach Mr. John Burns within a week. And, curiously enough, it is not the first time that either Mr. Burns or Mr. Long have been "in trouble" in consequence of the strong language into which, as out and out political partisans, they or their opponents, have been betrayed. Mr. Burns, indeed, has already tasted the sweets of prison fare, though, of course, in those days he was not a Cabinet Minister, John Burns first made acquaintance with the interior of a prison twenty years ago. On the 14th of October, 1887, some 2,000 of the "unemployed" marched from Trafalgar Square to the Mansion House, and said they would like to have a few words with the Lord Mayor. But the Lord Mayor declined any conversation with processionists who exhibited the black flag and the cap of liberty; and the procession broke up abashed. But it came again on the 17th, and, in the absence of his Lordship, Sir Henry Knight heard what they had to say. Sir Henry's answer was considered so unsatisfactory that the procession returned to Trafalgar Square, and had it out with with the civil authority in a combat in which Mr. R. P. Cunnighame-Graham got his head broken, and Mr. John Burns appropriately escaped "Scot free." But they were both, after many remands, eventually committed for trial—not, however, on a charge of assaulting the police, but of using seditious language. The Square had to be cleared by the Life Guards! John Burns was again a guest of his Sovereign two years later, in consequence of the part he played in the great Dock Strike of 1889. But Time's Whirligig brings its revenges, and very strange ones too, for nowadays John Burns is occasionally the guest of his Sovereign in another guise—one in which he no longer wears khaki decorated with broad arrows, but struts the flags of St. James's Palace in white satin breeches and bright scarlet decorated with an immensity of gold braid, a cocked hat and a toy sword.

Mr. Walter Long has, of course, never worn "khaki and arrows," nor has he ever been committed for Contempt of Court, but he has been the moving spirit in a Parliamentary episode which is as rare as a Minister being committed to prison. That is what is known as a "Call of the House". Twenty years ago, when Mr. Long held the same post in the Cabinet that Mr. Burns holds now, he one day complained to the House of the use by the late Dr. Tanner of insulting expressions to him in the Members Lobby on the preceding day. Dr. Tanner, who was one of the political firebands of that day, had then left for Ireland to attend a Convention at Cork. He was speedily summoned to appear at the House of Commons and he immediately returned to London. His account of the circumstances was that his vote had not been counted in a division, and that when smarting under the irritation of the incident, Mr. Long, whom he did not know, came up to him and said, "Well, that was a nice sell for you." Dr. Tanner, who really believed that he was the laughing stock of a clique of the Tory party, expressed his opinion of Mr. Long in language of extreme directness which exceeded by many degrees the limits of Parliamentary courtesy. Dr. Tanner apologised to the House and the incident terminated. But, as already stated, a Call of the House is as rare as the committal of a Minister. According to Sir Erskine May, who was the greatest authority on Paliamentary procedure, a "Call of the House" may be utilised as a process by which Government would be compelled to release members from imprisonment in order that they may appear at the Bar of the House.

MR. LONG AND HOME RULE.

Corner-stone of the Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Walter Long, M. P., has been elected Chairman of the Ulster Unionist Council. Speaking at Belfast, he dwelt upon the necessity of fighting against the new sapping and mining policy of Home Rule from the Imperial standpoint, because Home Rule, he declared, would mean the removal of the most important corner-stone of the Empire.

FRENCH LEGISLATION.

Church Meetings affected.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The French Chamber has adopted by 550 votes to 5 a Bill abolishing the notifications of public meetings including those in Churches. Monsieur Clemenceau, intervening unexpectedly in the debate, referred to the Bishops' declaration as an insolent ultimatum, but he said that the whole affair was a muddle. Thereupon Monsieur Briand indignantly stalked out and was followed by Monsieur Clemenceau. They were brought back and the incident ended harmoniously.

FIGHT AGAINST THE LORDS.

Government Determined on a Triumph.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Runciman, speaking at Leicester and Dewsbury, respectively, declared that the resolve of the Government was to triumph over the Lords.

AMERICAN EXPANSION.

Pearl Harbour in Hawaii to be Fortified.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Senator Taft, in urging Congress to consent to an additional appropriation to fortify Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, says that there is every reason for completing those fortifications.

THE JAVA RISING.

Prompt Suppression.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

A Dutch Expedition has promptly crushed the rising in the Kediri Province.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Conference Called.

A CONSUL-GENERAL'S OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Telegrams from Washington state that President Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Metcalf have discussed the question of the Japanese in California, with the Californian members of Congress.

The latter afterwards stated that they were confident that a satisfactory solution would be reached, and they cabled to the President of the San Francisco Board of Education and to the Superintendent of Schools, to come to Washington and confer with President Roosevelt and Mr. Root.

The United States Consul-General at Yokohama Mr. Henry B. Miller, returned to his post by the Pacific Mail liner *Siberia* on the 26th ultimo, and subsequently granted an interview to a representative of the *Japan Advertiser*, who wished to obtain at first-hand a refutation of the extraordinary views on the Far Eastern question so glibly ascribed to Mr. Miller by imaginative 'Frisco scribes, and subsequently telegraphed round the world.

The Consul-General, who was looking very fit after his furlough, said with reference to the bloodthirsty interview which made him represent Japan as having her guns already trained, so to speak, on California:—The report was wholly fictitious. No representative of the *Examiner* (the paper which first published the interview) ever called upon me, and whilst representatives of other papers did send up their cards. I declined absolutely to be interviewed and spoke to no reporters, either publicly of privately, on the subject. As soon as I discovered, that the alleged interview had been telegraphed East. I at once wired to the State Department stating that the whole thing was fictitious and did not represent my views and that I had refused all interviews. The explanation seemingly satisfied both the Department and the President. I do not suppose anybody really believed that I gave out such statements publicly, though they might think that I had said something like them, whereas they are at variance with anything I have ever said or thought, let alone given public expression to."

"Do you recollect the gist of the remarks you made at the State University?"

"Very well, I addressed the university on the 7th instant on the subject of the commercial and industrial development of Japan, and I stated that, unless our Government took more active steps in the building up of a merchant marine than now seemed probable, the merchant marine of Japan would soon dominate the Pacific, and that she had a strong purpose and desire to develope that marine and her manufactures to such an extent as to become the England of the Orient; and that she was making very rapid strides in that direction. These remarks had no reference whatever to Japan's naval policy."

"What, Mr. Miller, was your personal connection with the school question?"

My connection with the question was simply one of investigation so that I might be in a position to advise our Ambassador of the true local situation and conditions, but I was not in any way asked by the Government or by the State Department to make investigations, and had no interest in the matter except to ascertain the local spirit and understanding of it. The Board of Education claim that the universal demand of the citizens of San Francisco is voiced their policy, but I am in no way prepared to say whether this is so or not. It is not my business to do so. The attitude on the part of the Board seemed to be without feeling or prejudice and I personally saw no signs of physical hostility to the Japanese. I should like to say that I do not sympathise in any way with a spirit that would tend to creat discord or trouble between the two countries. Of course the entire school system of San Francisco is upset. No, I never saw the segregated school and could not express any opinion even if I had. The Board of Education informed me that they had not excluded the Japanese from any school except the grammar and primary grades, and that Japanese were still admitted into the high schools and night schools, as before. The change complained of was made only in the primary and grammar schools because as they claimed, there was a very real discrepancy between the ages of the Japanese and foreign students, and that there were probably more Japanese attending the night than the day schools, which shows that the feeling is not so intense or along the line of prejudice, as we have been led to think."

With regard to the prospects of San Francisco and the date of her reconstruction, Mr. Miller was wholly optimistic, and laughed at the idea that twenty-five years would be required to rebuild the city. He pointed out that there was a superabundance of money, because the insurance companies had already paid up 90 per cent. of all policies and money was actually being sent East. Plasterers and bricklayers were getting eight dollars gold a day, and building was ahead at a terrible rate.

"There is an immense amount of labour," added Mr. Miller, but such is the demand that there is still an inadequate supply all over the Pacific Coast. The entire coast is on a wonderful up grade and the demand for labour is enormous. Seattle is building up marvellously; Portland and Los Angels have grown remarkably. There is a wave of marvellous development. As an indication of the prevailing spirit, I may mention that Seattle raised in a single day 500.000 dollars (gold) towards the great Exposition of 1909, and is going to subscribe altogether a million dollars thereto. A very significant and interesting feature of the subscription was told me by a gentleman connected with it, viz., that the Japanese subscription in proportion to the population was the greatest of all, which shows something of the spirit which animates these people in their commercial relations with that part of the world. Throughout Oregon and Washington there appeared to be no objection whatever to the attendance of the Japanese in the public schools, and no friction whatever exists."

The pressure of Consular business and the presence of many other visitors anxious to see the Consul cut short this *bona fide* interview at the above point, and the *Advertiser* representative reluctantly withdrew.

THE MUSIC HALL STRIKE.

Keen Fight Threatened.

TRADE UNIONS OFFER HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Music Hall proprietors have resolved not to surrender to the employes.

The latter threaten to retaliate by calling out all the halls in the country.

All the Trades Unions promise them their support in such an eventuality.

KING AND QUEEN GOING TO PARIS.

Short Stay before Parliament Opens.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The King and Queen are going to Paris on Saturday for a short stay, prior to opening Parliament. The King stays at the Embassy and the Queen stays with Lady de Grey's House.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Lionel Ashburner who was formerly on the Bombay Council is dead.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Sir Michael Foster is dead.

[The late Sir Michael Foster, like Sir Walter Foster was a well known physician. He was also a well known don, having been a Professor of both London and Cambridge Universities, as well as Secretary to the Royal Society. For a few years he was M. P. for London University.]

THE King of Siam leaves Singapore by the German Mail *Sachsen* on the 2nd April and is due in Colombo on the 6th. His Majesty has engaged the whole of the first saloon for himself and party. The King will be in Europe for nearly a year.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Relentless Pursuers.

AVENGING MALTREATED POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Governor of the Prison, to which political prisoners are committed in St. Petersburg, was shot dead in a main-street this morning. He was a marked man owing to his alleged maltreatment of political prisoners.

The assailant escaped.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

A Million Left in Charities.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

It is announced that Mr. Whiteley has left a million to build alms-houses and homes for deserving poor. Immense crowds attended his funeral to-day.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S HEALTH.

Visit to Gibraltar Proposed.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife will shortly make a prolonged stay at Gibraltar, to restore the health of the Princess Royal.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

Eighty-Five Miners Entombed.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Eighty-five miners have been entombed by a colliery explosion at Faretteville, Virginia.

THE KAISER AND HIS PEOPLE.

Rescript on the Elections.

THE EMPIRE'S TASK.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Kaiser has issued a Rescript, thanking his subjects for their birthday congratulations. He lauds the brilliant way in which the mass of the electorate has demonstrated to the whole world its patriotism and loyalty, and its appreciation of the Empire's great civilizing tasks.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Extra Meeting to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Besides the Council Meeting fixed for to-morrow, His Excellency the Viceroy will hold another meeting of the Legislative Council on February 15th before leaving on his shooting trip to Assam.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Notice has been given of nine questions to be asked at the Council Meeting to-morrow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND CADET CORPS.

Mr. Gokhale will ask for a return of the annual expenditure for the last five years on Primary Education; and as to whether Commissions have, since last March, been granted to any more Members of the Cadet Corps and, if so, where they have been posted and what are their prospects.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Tikka Saheb of Nabha will ask what decision has been arrived at with regard to the Imperial Service Troops as referred to in Lord Curzon's speech at the Daly College in November 1905;

TYPHOID COMMISSION.

As to the Typhoid Commission and nature of the enquiry.

TATA RESEARCH SCHEME.

As to what stage the Tata Research Scheme has reached.

PLAGUE RESEARCH COMMISSION.

If Government will state the results of the Plague Research Commission,

ELECTION RIGHTS.

Mr. Chitnavis will ask what action Government proposes to take in the matter of the memorial from Nagpur and other Districts of the Central Provinces asking for extension of the right of election to local bodies in the matter of the appointment of members for those provinces to the Imperial Legislative Council.

INDIAN STORES REPORT.

As to the date of the publication of the Indian Stores Report, whether it will be before or after the passing of final orders, and asking if it would not be desirable to publish the Reports of the Committees before final orders are passed by Government; and finally

PAY OF POSTAL SUBORDINATES.

Whether the present scale of pay of Subordinates of the Postal Establishments was the same as that fixed over thirty years ago, and asking Government to revise the scale of pay so as to make allowance for increased cost of living.

THE COCAINE CASE.

Further Complications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 30.

An interesting off-shoot is reported of a case in which a man was found guilty of attempt to import cocaine into this station. Besides imprisonment he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

When the Magistrate contemplated seizure of accused's property he discovered that a previous Civil attachment had been made on the property. He wrote to the District Judge demanding cancellation of this attachment and the substitution of the attachment from his Court, asserting priority of Government claim. The District Judge replied stating his inability to remove prior attachment and offering to enter the District Magistrate's attachment with it. The question whether, in such a case, Government claim has priority or not, is expected to be argued to-morrow.

CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Election of the New Master.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held last evening at the Dalhousie Institute. Mr. Smith was in the Chair. Mr. Harris of Messrs. E. T. Thompson and Co., was elected Master for the coming year.

NEARLY Rs. 11,000 have been collected by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the sufferers in the recent earthquake in Jamaica.

THE AMIR AT CALCUTTA.

VISIT TO COSSIPORE FACTORY.

Inspection of the Docks.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

As arranged yesterday, the Amir who had expressed a desire to inspect the Arms and Ammunition Factories in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, went out to Cossipore at half past eight this morning. He was accompanied by Sir Henry MacMahon and two of his Sirdars. The Amir was received on arrival at the Cossipore Factory by Major-General Scott and Major Bell, R. A., who conducted him though the shops and explained the various processes to His Highness, Sir Henry interpreting. The Amir showed the keenest interest in everything he saw. The rather aloof manner that has marked him at nearly every place here, so far, is disappearing and is being replaced by a keen professional curiosity and intelligent appreciation that lightens up his speech and features. His demands for information were constant and it was evident that he thought the time at his disposal all too short when he reluctantly turned his steps outwards from the guarded gates and entered his motor car, a large new Argylo recently purchased by Government.

In another motor car were the Sirdars who were evidently just as interested as their master in what they had seen.

VISIT TO DUM DUM.

A brisk drive in the early heat of the forenoon brought the party to Dum Dum. Here the Mahomedan Committee attached to the Amir met His Highness. The Committee comprised Syed Maratibali of Ferozepore, Gulam Jellini of the Punjab, and Mirza Akbar Ali of Delhi. His Highness is also attended by Fakir Syed Iftikharuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. These gentlemen have journeyed with His Highness from Landi Kotal and are responsible for most of the domestic arrangements made for the Amir.

His Highness the Amir was received at the Dum Dum Factory by Major Walker, R. A., Captain Sitwell, R. A., Captain Headwards and Captain Bittles; and by Mr. G. Smith, Chief Mechanical Engineer, and Mr. Murray. The Amir took great interest in the manufacture of shells and cartridges and asked many questions about the various processes he witnessed. He showed himself curious about the enveloping metal of cartridges and when the Officer in charge ordered a mistry to cut off a piece of the metal from a strip, the Amir took the hammer and punch from his hand and cut off a piece for himself.

His Highness before leaving the Factory thanked all those who had taken such trouble to show him the various processes.

An adjournment was then made to the Dum Dum Institute where lunch had been prepared for the Amir and for the European Officers in attendance. The Amir lunched with two of his Sirdars, the European Officers lunching in another room.

At about one o'clock a start was made by motor for Ishapur where Major Hogg received His Highness, where a casting was made for the benefit of the Amir after which the gun and rifle Factories were inspected.

At half past six the Amir returned by launch, disembarking at Prinseps Ghat landing stage.

To-night His Highness dines with Lord Kitchener the Commander in Chief, who has invited a small party to meet him.

To-morrow morning the Amir will pay a visit to the Kidderpore Docks at 8-30 and will be taken round by Mr. F. G. Dumayne, the Vice Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, in a special truck which has been got ready for the purpose. A special carriage has also been arranged. Mr. W. R. C. Wewell, Officiating Traffic Manager, and Mr. B.K.C. Scott, District Traffic Superintendent of the Dock Section, will also accompany the party, as also Mr. F. Palmer the Chief Engineer, with Captain E. W. Petley, C.I.E.

VISIT TO THE JHERRIAH MINES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Amir will probably visit the Bengal Coal fields and be conducted over the Bengal Coal Company's Mine at Jherriah.

The Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, through the local Government, have invited the Amir to visit their Show.

The Amir visited the Army and Navy Stores at Chowringhee on Tuesday afternoon, on his way to the Botanical Gardens.

His Highness was conducted over the Stores by the Manager, Mr. Deane, and made purchases in the different departments.

LATER.

The Amir is very busy indeed, seeing the sights of the City and being entertained.

His Highness is evidently enjoying his visit and the delightful informality of it in particular. This last feature is impressed upon everyone at nearly every function where His Highness is expected to appear.

Last night the military display at the Fancy Fete was delayed an hour owing to the late arrival of the Viceregal party and the Amir who had been dining with Lord Kitchener. After the conclusion of the show, the Amir departed quietly by the North Gate. When his carriage was brought up the box, there was some little excitement when the Amir could not be found. It transpired later that His Highness had walked to the North Gate with Lord Kitchener and Sir Henry MacMahon and after bidding his host farewell, left in one of the private landaus placed at his disposal. He again visited the Fete this afternoon and made some purchases at the stalls which has now begun to look rather empty.

VISIT TO KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

This morning the Amir paid his promised visit to the docks at Kidderpore where it had been arranged that he was to spend some four hours.

At the last moment, however, the visit was shortened to an hour as the Amir, who is an enthusiastic gardener, wished to again visit the Botanical Gardens.

He was to have paid a visit of inspection to the great Harrison liner "Historian" and the ship had been dressed for the occasion, but owing to the new arrangements the visit had to be abandoned.

The rendezvous was Takta Ghat and the Amir arrived soon after eight o'clock in his 40 h.-p. Napier car and was accompanied by six of his staff: Major Robert Bird, I. M. S. and Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.

His Highness looked very fresh and well. The Amir's party was received at the Ghat by the Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke, Chairman of the Port Commissioners; Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Vice Chairman; Captain E. W. Petly, Deputy Conservator; Mr. F. Palmer, Chief Engineer; and others. The Port Commissioners had prepared a special saloon conveyance and a large forty-ton truck had been painted and decorated for the Amir's use. An open vehicle was selected so as to enable him to see freely over the places the party passed through. The special train, on reaching the middle of the swinging bridge at the docks was brought to a standstill to enable His Highness to see the full length of the dock and the tidal basin. His Highness was much impressed by the view and asked for a pair of binoculars, but none could be obtained. The party afterwards saw the bridge swing open on its pivot and the train went along the west side of the dock through the coal berths round by the junction and back on the east, the line of route being thickly lined with spectators.

His Highness evinced the keenest interest in all that he saw and asked numerous questions as to the ships and their management, their owners and their destinations. As for the Sirdars of the Amir's staff their curiosity was as great and was more openly expressed. They seemed to expect that most of the vessels they saw would have been war-ships, and were evidently disappointed at learning that the vessels they saw, parked in the docks, did not carry guns and were astonished that in the river there was only one small war-boat, the "Perseus." They were considerably relieved to learn that it would be a sizeable man-of-war and not a gunless trader, however great or graceful; that they would have their first taste of the scene at Bombay. The Amir and all with him are looking forward to their visit to H. M. S. "Hermes" and the naval manœuvres they will witness aboard of her. The Amir and his following have, as was to be expected, displayed the utmost interest in all things, warlike or appertaining to the manufacture of arms and ammunition. His Highness displayed obvious reluctance at leaving the various ordnance factories which he visited yesterday and had the Harrison line steamer been but a battleship or cruiser, he would not have gone a botanizing instead of visiting her. "I had thought all these were war-ships. Well, in Bombay, we shall see these," was the remark made by one of the chiefest of the Sirdars and the sentiment found an echo in the breast of his King and won him a nod of approval and a cheery word.

Leaving the docks in the Viceregal steam launch "Maud" the Amir and his officers accompanied by Major Bird, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, went across to the Gardens, breakfasting on board.

On his return from across the river, His Highness spent the afternoon shopping in the town before going to the fair upon the Maidan. Amongst other places, he visited the leading furniture factory in Bentinck Street. His presence drew such a crowd that the narrow old street which is in the heart of Chinatown was blocked and the police had their work cut out to clear it and disperse the mob of curious spectators.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to point out an inaccuracy or two, which have crept into the Municipal Address to the Amir, and which, it is to be hoped, will be set right. Our great Governor of Bombay is called in the Address "the Honourable Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone." This is a solecism and it looks as if the famous ruler of this Presidency were a mere member of the Executive or Legislative Council or some such individual, like so many such Honourable Messieurs who are so numerous now-a-days. Mountstuart Elphinstone had a higher right to be called "the Honourable." He was the fourth son of the eleventh Baron Elphinstone, and as such has the right to be called "the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone" and not the Honourable Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone." All sons of Barons have the right to omit "Mr." from their names and to have "the Honourable" simply affixed to their names. This mistake is sometimes made owing to negligence of the proper forms, but in such a formal and grave matter as an Address to a ruling Sovereign ought to be, it should not be committed.

Again it is not in conformity with historical accuracy to say as is stated in the Address that Elphinstone "*first* revealed the stirring history and the profoundly interesting character of your Majesty's fatherland and people in his famous *volumes* in the Kingdom of Cabul and its Dependencies." Important as is Elphinstone's book—by the way it was originally published in *one* quarto volume in 1815, and therefore *volumes* is inaccurate—it was *not* the first to reveal the country and people of Afghanistan to our grandfathers of a century ago. That honour must be given to the work of another Civil Servant of the East India Company in the Madras Establishment, George Forster, who so early as 1782 travelled to Afghanistan on his way overland from Calcutta to the Caspian and published in 1790 a part of his account at Calcutta. He died in 1792, but his full account of Afghanistan, Khorasan and the neighbouring countries was posthumously published in two quarto-volumes in 1798. I have these volumes before me now, and I can say that they are not only interesting but important and in many respects superior to Elphinstone's, as the latter did not actually visit Afghanistan proper but proceeded no further than Peshawar where the Amir of the day, Shah Shujah received him in 1809. Elphinstone by the way was chosen as Envoy to the Court of Afghanistan not in 1809 as stated but in 1808 by Lord Minto who had then recently begun his rule in India. Sir John Kaye in this connection alludes to Forster's work in his well-known biography of Elphinstone, and says: "One enterprising Englishman—a Civil Servant of the East India Company named Forster—had explored those countries and had published two interesting quarto volumes descriptive of them." (*Lives of Indian Officers* Vol. I p 240). Forster was, like Elphinstone later, sent on an embassy to the Mahrattas; but he died on the way at Nagpore in 1792 (Prof Laughton in Dict. Nat. Biog, Vol. XX p 14.).

There ought to be some persons at least in the Municipal Corporation who care for historical accuracy and the proper modes of calling persons by their right titles, and it is to be hoped that they will set right the inaccuracies here pointed out.—Yours etc.

R. P. KARKARIA.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The framers of the Bombay Municipal address to the Amir have displayed considerable ingenuity in its composition. At first sight it might appear as if the main "gateway of India" had little connection with the land lying behind the back door. But the Bombay councillors will not have it so. "Peculiarly fitting" does it seem to them that their city with its factories, workshops and industrial population should have the honour of welcoming the ruler of a State "renowned through the East for extensive industrial works;" while as one of the chief cities of the Empire Bombay takes upon herself to speak as the mouthpiece of India for complimenting His Majesty on his statesmanlike utterances, and for expressing the hope that his visit to this country may help to forge "bonds of never ending friendship." With the present and future thus provided for it only remained to find a "link in the past." For this the framers of the address had to go back all but a century, to the days of Elphinstone's mission to Shah Shuja. The address, it will be seen, wisely lays greater stress on Elphinstone's "famous volumes on the kingdom of Kabul" than on the success of his embassy. Elphinstone never reached what we now know as Afghanistan; the Amir with whom he was sent to negotiate was driven from his throne before the colourless Treaty concluded was ever ratified; and altogether the mission failed to achieve any other result than, in the words of Elphinstone himself, to cure him of ambition. The fault, of course, of this failure did not lie with Elphinstone himself. The mission was doomed before ever it started because it was founded on the two false hypotheses that Napoleon would invade India and that Shah Shuja was firmly seated on his throne. Posterity, however, has no reason to regret the mission, for the reputation which his "Account of the Kingdom of Cabul" deservedly won for him definitely started Elphinstone on his career as the greatest of India's historians.

AN INCIDENT OF 1808.

Mr. Henry Neville Harris, Deputy Inspector General of Police, retired, writes to the *Globe* under date the 8th January:—

Referring to your issue of Thursday last, "The Amir's Visit" in the "Notes of the day," the writer calls attention to the fact that it is nearly a hundred years since the first British Embassy crossed the Indus on a mission to the then ruling Amir. It may perhaps interest the writer of the Note in question, and perhaps those of the public who take an interest in matters concerning India and Afghanistan, to know that the said mission apparently—from Elphinstone's own account of it, published in two volumes—never got any further than Peshawar. My grandfather, Captain Charales Lind Harris, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, had the honour of being on the suite of the mission. The mission started in 1808, and travelled by slow stages *via* Delhi, and thence straight across the Punjab to Lahore and Peshawar. From a copy of a petition to the "Court of Directors of the United East India Company," dated the 21th June 1828, Orchard-street, Portman-square (where he was then) living, now in my possession, my grandfather states that he "was charged with the papers and credentials of the treaty, and ordered to explore his route back to Delhi by a road scarcely known to Europeans; that both these public views were effected." I have no doubt that when he reached Fort William, Calcutta, or wherever Lord Minto and Government headquarters may have been, he delivered up his papers, that my grandfather submitted a full and detailed report of his reconnaissance of the return route he took, which "was scarcely known to Europeans."

This interesting report is no doubt entombed in the archives of the Government of India, probably among the Foreign Office records. It would be very interesting reading, especially at the present time. Last year I endeavoured to unearth this report through the aid of my brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, I. M. S., Professor, Materia Medica, Med. Coll., Calcutta, but he was unsuccessful. Perhaps it may yet be found. Anyhow it is curious to note that exactly thirty years after Elphinstone's mission my father, the late Lieutenant-General Chas. Harris of the Indian Army, went up to Afghanistan also. He was then a subaltern in the 27th N. I. which formed part of the force that went up in 1839 to restore Amir Shah Shoojah to the throne. His regiment was forced to surrender at Ghazni and my father was kept in captivity with the rest of the garrison among whom was John Nicholson who was also subaltern in the 27th N. I. When the prisoners were sent away to be sold as slaves in Central Asia, my father, owing to his knowledge of Persian and Pushtu, was kept as a hostage at Ghazni by Sirdar Akbar Khan. The journal which my father kept while he was in Afghanistan, now in my possession, is a valuable and veritable "human document," but unfortunately, many vary realistic incidents which happened before and after the surrender of the garrison of Ghazni, which I often heard my father recount and discuss, are not mentioned in the journal. The connection of our family with India commenced with our great-grandfather, Dr. Henry Harris, who entered the old Company's service as assistant surgeon in 1783, and I trust it will continue till 1983 or thereabouts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that the address prepared by the Bombay Corporation for presenting to the Amir, contains the title "Siraj-ul-Millat" which means "Lamp of the Religion", but the correct title is "Zia-ul-Millat" or "Light of the Religion", and there is a vast difference between the words *lamp* and *light*. Hence I take the liberty to ask the members of the Corporation to change the word, but at the same time I am doubtful whether His Majesty the Amir would accept the address or not. In a letter addressed to me under reply by the Secretary to Government, I find the following sentence:—

"I am to say that as his time will be fully occupied in Bombay, His Majesty the Amir does not propose to receive an address from any public body."—Yours, etc.

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI,
Hon. Secy., Anjuman-i-Ahbab.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, it was resolved on the motions of the Hon. Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. James MacDonald that the draft Welcome Address, to be presented to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Bombay Corporation, be approved of. One of the members enquired what was to become of the Address if the Amir declined to accept it. Dr. A. G. Viegas, the President said he could not say that, but at any rate, that was not the question that arose at that stage.

LADY MINTO FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 31.

As soon as it was possible to ascertain the results of the second day of the Fete it became apparent that the venture is to be successful from a financial as well as any other point of view. The turnstiles recorded an attendance of considerably over 12,000 visitors on Tuesday.

The "Shannon River" and Switchback and the "Steeple-chase" were patronised by about 1,500 adventurous persons, and other side-shows also were extensively patronised.

The Flower Show was highly successful, over 600 paying for admission. It is indeed hoped that the returns up to yesterday will cover the actual expenditure incurred.

At the Military Display on Tuesday night every available seat was sold.

When the Amir visited the Stalls on Tuesday night, which he did in company with Lady Minto, His Highness made himself very agreeable, but in the matter of purchases he showed very plainly that he possessed a fair knowledge of value of the goods on view and of money. The Amir, however, made fairly large purchases of Oriental silver and brass art-ware. So much did he enjoy the fun of the Fete on Tuesday night that last night he paid a second visit coming on from Lord Kitchener's dinner at Fort William. His Highness arrived very late and the display in the tournament arena was much delayed in consequence, as on the previous night. The tournament display attracted a vast audience, seats and standing accommodation being crowded to their utmost capacity.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

Tour to Northern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale is leaving Calcutta on Saturday on a lecturing tour in the North West, visiting Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh and Agra.

DEPARTURE OF SIR E. AND LADY ELLIOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Sir E. Lock Elliott and Lady Elliott left Calcutta last night.

FULLER MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Fuller Memorial Fund amounts now to Rs. 2,771.

THE MINTO FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Manchesters Beat the Gloucesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Yesterday's Football was remarkable for the clean honest way in which it was played. The Manchesters won the toss and selected the western goal, and when half time was called the Manchesters lead by a goal. After the interval the Manchesters made a strong attack, but Surgess for the Gloucesters played brilliantly. At the close, the Gloucesters lost the match by two goals to love.

This, (Thursday), evening the Royal Scots play the East Surrey in the Football Tournament.

CLEARING THE HUGLI.

Arrival of a New Dredger for Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Port Commissioners' new Section Dredger "Sand-piper," about 300 feet long, arrived at the Saugor Island yesterday after a voyage of 50 days, and now lies off Prinseps Ghat, where the powerful Dredger is the object of considerable interest.

A FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am more or less a new comer to Bombay, will you help me to place a suggestion before the eyes of the proper people? The Yacht Club Ball is due on the 12th and it has occurred to me that something might be done to prevent the, I doubt not, charming costumes flitting into oblivion after so brief a stay upon the stage. There is already an evening set apart each week for members of the Clubs to enjoy skating. Could it not be arranged with the proprietors of the Rink to set apart a night session, about a week after the ball, so that those who have obtained fancy dresses can join in a Skating Carnival? Judging by the attendances on Club evenings there should be ready support, especially as it would have the merit of being a new entertainment in Bombay. Some, perhaps, do not skate, but that need not prevent them joining in the fun.—Yours, etc.,

MOTHER SHIPTON.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE CHILDREN'S LORD MAYOR.

Food Fads.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

As I predicted last week, the will of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a skeleton outline of which was communicated by her solicitors yesterday, comes somewhat as a surprise to those who believed that she would leave her millions to charitable institutions. The millions themselves were in fact wanting. The world had forgotten that under the will of the late Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, the Baroness was only entitled to the income of the trust estate and had no power over the capital, and not everyone knew that on her marriage to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, in order to avoid litigation, the Baroness effected a compromise with her relations and surrendered a large portion of the income from the trust estate. What is more, the dead lady conveyed to Mr. Burdett-Coutts at various dates between 1881 when they married, and in 1895, practically all the property which was at her own disposal. The Columbia estate in the East End, the Holly Lodge Estate at Highgate, her life interest in the houses at Stratton-street and Piccadilly, all were made over to her husband years before her death. Anything she had to leave at the time of her death is willed to Mr. Burdett-Coutts who is the sole executor.

THE CHILDREN'S LORD MAYOR.

Sir William Treloar is known, and with good cause, as the children's Lord Mayor and, as might be expected, the annual children's Fancy Dress Ball at the Mansion House was a more than usually joyous event. The dresses of the little ones were charming. There were Heroes and Heroines of nursery rhyme by the score, captivating fairy queens and sedate Red Cross nurses, bewitching cupids and gallant little cavaliers. But the palm in costumes was awarded to a tiny boy, almost the youngest of all the Lord Mayor's little guests. "1907, the Cripples' Year," was the role the little fellow played with such charm. It was a delicate compliment to Sir William, who is the friend of every crippled child in London. He wore a tiny white satin knicker-brocker suit, a blue silk jersey and a blue cloak. On either shoulder of his cloak was a little miniature hamper, two on his back and one on each lapel—six in all. These of course represented the hampers packed full of good things which Sir William Treloar gives to poor children every Yuletide. In letters of gold on his breast were the figures £60,000, a reference to the sum the Lord Mayor hopes to obtain this year for cripples.

The children had a really good time and so had their genial host, whose pleasure in the children's enjoyment was delightfully apparent.

AN APOSTLE OF PLENTY.

There was quite a crowd of people at the Institute of Hygiene when Professor Halliburton was announced to talk about the Diet of To-day and, incidentally, to settle the vexed question "Do we eat too much?" In these days of unlimited dietic fads when nearly every other person pins his or her faith to a particular course of diet, lectures on food are almost as popular as the Play.

Professor Halliburton's advice was comforting to the gourmand. Better by far to eat too much than not to eat enough, declared the apostle of a generous diet. For fads and faddists the Professor had the most profound contempt. True vegetarianism he pronounced to be next door to impossible. The vegetarian diet which took in milk, eggs and cheese, the essential proteid foods being no vegetarianism. He scoffed at the very notion of our one day living on tabloids, pointing out that there was the æsthetic side to food as well as to other things. Most of all, however, he derided the chewing cult instituted by Mr. Horace Fletcher. Only a few months ago it was the fashion to lunch on two Brazil nuts, a couple of dates and a fig which had to be chewed and chewed again in the hope of extracting sufficient nutriment for a meal.

Apropos of the generous diet theory Professor Halliburton claimed that good and appetising diet proved beneficial in sickness, that the much vaunted open air cure for consumption was combined with a plentiful dietary and that even the society fad of the moment, the Rest Cure, depended largely for its success on large and appetising meals.

The new doctrine if generally accepted should prove a pleasant change after recent dietetic vagaries.

A DISTINGUISHED EXPLORER.

The Duke of Abruzzi with the story of whose mountaineering exploits the whole of Europe was ringing only a few months ago, is to meet the London public face to face at the Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Duke, it will be remembered, safely accomplished the ascent of Mount Ruvenzori the great mountain in Central Africa which is 16,400 feet high and which had never before been climbed by man. The mountain is supposed by the natives to be haunted by evil spirits. Mountaineers of all nations have, needless to say, been tremendously interested in the newspaper story of the Duke's exploit which they are now to learn from his own lips.

Both the King and the Prince of Wales will be present at the lecture and the applications for tickets are coming in literally by tens of thousands. The occasion is, indeed, to be made a fete day for the enterprising Duke. The Prince of Wales is to be present at the dinner given in his honour, and it is extremely probable that the King will offer a few words of congratulation to the distinguished explorer on his latest exploit.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

Cabinet-making has become quite a popular diversion since the appointment of Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the American Embassy necessitated a shuffling of Ministers and officers. To-day the expected announcement is made that Mr. Birrell will be Mr. Bryce's successor in Ireland, a choice that is particularly acceptable to the Irish Party. This leaves a vacancy at the Education Office and although no announcement has been officially made, I understand that the new Education Minister will be Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt. "Lulu," as his friends still call the eldest son of Sir William Harcourt, in spite of his ministerial dignities, has been one of the most conspicuous successes of the new Parliament. Mr. Harcourt married a charming American lady, and perhaps the descendant of the Plantagenets learned the Transatlantic art of hustling from his wife. As the First Commissioner of Works, he has been simply indefatigable and has in the short space of one year worked more changes for the comfort and covenience of members than any one of his predecessors. More than ordinarily tall, gifted with good looks and a debonair manner, brilliantly clever in debate, Mr. Harcourt is a familiar and popular figure in the House. With all his easy grace of manner, however, he has a knack of getting exactly what he wants, and should news of his appointment to the Education Office be confirmed, it may be taken that the Government intend to mask the iron hand in the velvet glove in the administration of the last Education Act.

ARISTOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE L.C.C.

Mr. Harcourt's younger brother, Mr. Robert Vernon Harcourt, is by the by embarking on a political career *via* the London County Council. Mr. Harcourt who has been a playwright and lobby correspondent among other things, is now nursing Mile End in anticipation of the March Elections. He has temporarily deserted his mother's house in Berkley Square and is living in the Far East of London with a view to studying the condition of the people first hand. Mr. Robert Harcourt is not only son of a distinguished father who will woo the electors next March. The Hon. Neil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's second son who has just inherited a large fortune from his aunt, Miss Cohen, is standing; and so is Lord Kerry, Lord Lansdowne's heir, who saw life in India as a boy when his father was Viceroy. Another eldest son who is standing is Lord Lewisham, the heir of the Roman Catholic Earl of Dartmouth, and yet another is that very clever amateur actor Lord Duncannon.

THE INDIAN TOUR.

The King returned to Town from Chatsworth in time to see the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia off on their journey to the Far East. Miss Pelly, Capt. the Hon. J. R. Yarde-Buller, A. D. C., Mr. Ponsonby, and Major General

Sir John G. Maxwell who has all the arrangements in hand, accompany the Royal travellers. The King kissed pretty Princess "Pat" on both cheeks in the French fashion before taking leave of her. The King looked all the better for his stay at Chatsworth. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are old and favoured friends and they always succeed in arranging an excellent programme for their distinguished guests. Queen Alexandra too spent the time most pleasantly, and surprising to relate, she has outgrown her old aversion to "Bridge" and during the last few days enjoyed many games with the Duchess as partner. The King too played Bridge, but he never departs from his country-house rule of declining to play with any girl under age.

TIPPING ILLEGAL.

The Tipping problem has entered upon a new phase with the New Year. Christmas gifts, for trade purposes, which most commercial men distribute among their customers as a bait for orders are now legally corrupt bribes since the Prevention of Corruption Act came into law. Even the tip to the postmen, the dustman, the butcher's and grocer's boys, the attentive railway porter and the obliging lift boy must be given "under the rose," so to speak. Of course the machinery of the Act will only be set in motion in serious cases where it is proved that the gift is a bribe in the interests of trade. The Act is in fact a knockdown blow to Secret Commissions and as such is welcomed by all who have the interests and commercial morality at heart. The pity of it is that the application of the Act is not wider. Tipping has become a terrible infliction in these days when the luxury of modern life has doubled and even trebled the number of people on whom we are dependent for trifling services. Women with small dress allowances positively dare not indulge in a whirl of country-house visits knowing the tribute they will be expected to render to Cæsar below stairs. The growing habit in restaurants of charging a fixed sum for service, say 6*d*, in addition to the ordinary tip which the waiter unmistakeably looks for is a further tax on the public.

THE NEW FIGURE.

The high authorities in Paris who dictate what the woman who would be fashionable must look like have prepared a little surprise. The 1907 figure, they have decided must be slender, excessively slender. That distortion of the mid-Victorian era, the eighteen-inch waist, is threatened with revival. But what about the women who are not thin,? the mere man will ask. Within the next few weeks the ultra modish Parisienne and perhaps a few of our English leaders of "La Mode" will subject themselves to such a massage, electric and vapour bath treatment that after placing themselves in the hands of a really skilled corsetiere they will have arrived at the requisite state of attenuation. In keeping with the new figure is the clinging style of dress suggestive of the draperies of ancient Greece by the designers of the Rue de la Paix,

THE SPHINX'S SMILE.

Amongst the arid, yellow sand,
Which covers Egypt's ancient land,
There dwells a Sphinx with smile so bland,
In solemn state majestic :
No thought of carking care has she ;
No one with whom to disagree ;
Her brow from wrinkling lines is free,
Brought on by cares domestic.

Day, week and month and year go by,
With weather wet and weather dry,
With cold to chill and heat to fry,
Yet heeds she not their rigour :
Oblivious of the human race—
Surveying all with stony face
Who come to gaze upon her grace
Of feature minus figure.

She knows what others seek to find,
The veil they'd pierce—she sleeps behind :
The triumph of a master mind
Prevailed at her uprising :
While tourists of the genus "Cook's"
Who penetrate earth's farthest nooks
Upon her life write lengthy books
Of theories surprising.

They scan her enigmatic eyes,
And argufy with vague surmise,
Anent the way and in what guise
Her riddles were propounded ?
Her smile they try to fathom too,
And on her face their gaze they glue
As though they'd searched her through and through
Till all her depths were sounded.

And she—amused by all the lack
Of sense displayed by human pack
Who thus their futile brains do rack
Until they're clogged and weary :
Just smiles with humour grim and dry
To think there should, beneath the sky,
Be fools enough to wonder why—
In never ending query.

G.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The hired Transport Assaye, under the Command of Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night from Southampton which port she left on the 9th January and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts and furloughmen, consisting of 57 officers, 19 ladies, 15 children, 21 warrent officers, 14 women, 13 children; 1,266 non-commissioned officers, men, 24 women and 35 children. During the voyage one child died on the 29th ultimo from debility. The following are the names of the officers :—

Bt Col C F Blanc, R H A
Lt-Col and Mrs S Westcott 3 children R A M C
Major C C Baker, 1st R I Regt
Major C S Davidson, 2nd S Staffords
Major J Travers, 1st Devons,
Major & Mrs R T Marsden and 2 children, R F A
Major J D J Bishop, 1st Glosters
Major J Smith, R A M C
Capt A C Kennedy, R A
Capt F A Greer, 2nd R I Fus
Capt H C Hall, R G A
Capt E L Hardcastle, R G A
Capt J F Loder Symonds, 2nd Staffords
Capt W Allason, 1st Beds
Capt and Mrs E N Fisher, 1st Manchesters
Capt R Kermick, I O D
Capt W A Stewart, 1st Middlesex
Capt V C Sandilands, S Rifles.
Capt and Mrs J N T Hogg and child, I A
Capt & Mrs W Powell, R A M C
Capt H A Davidson, R A M C
Capt J A D Langborne, R G A
Capt and Mrs G J P Geiger, 2nd R W Fus
Capt A H B Foster, 1st R Lanc Regt
Capt W S D Craven, R F A
Lieut E R A Hall, 1st Liverpool
Lieut R J Ingham, R G A
Lieut J W J Al[illegible], R A S B
Lieut C Saunderson, 2nd R Fus
Lieut C R P Winser, 1st S Lancs
Lieut and Mrs A H B Wright, 2nd Connaught Rangers
Lieut A J R Gregory, R G A
Lieut A E Parker, 10th Hus
Lieut and Mrs A D Chanter, R G A
Lieut H D Kettle, S I C
Lieut W Benson, R A M C
Lieut G H J G Morris, R E
Lieut C A Cox, 1st Beds
Lieut W M Turner, R A
Lieut L K Wilson, A E C
2nd Lt C T H Berrington, R F A
2nd Lt H G Martin, R F A
2nd Lt R A Kemble, 2nd Lancs
2nd Lt T G Taylor, 2nd Gordon Highl.
2nd Lt L R Fawle, 1st R I Regt
2nd Lt E Cragg, 1st Lincolns
2nd Lt M H Bickford, 2nd Shrops
Sub-Lt R Price, R I M
Rev R D Navis, Chaplain
Rev M A Kelly, Chaplain
Family of Capt Dauncey 2nd Dorset Regt
Family of Capt Mundy and sister-in-law, R F A
Daughter of late General Fuller, A M D
Nursing Sister Tippett, Q A M N S I
Engineer C T Amor, R I Marine
Major J Stewart I A
Major and Mrs W F Tilley and child, C E
Captain W T Leslie, I A
Captain and Mrs A G Cowan and child, I A
Lieut H M Balderston, I A
2nd Lt T Moss, I A
Wife of Captain Murray, I A
Wife of Captain Leaky and 6 children, J O D
Wife of Lieut Giltrap and daughter, I O D
Miss Finch, R F A
Miss Fuller A M D

THE PREMYSLAV CONCERT.

The programme of M. Premyslav's last concert in Bombay has been finally arranged and should appeal to all lovers of good music. The Mendelssohn concerto in E. Minor opens the evenings, so those who intend to be present will do well to arrive punctually. Schubert's "Ave Maria" is, fortunately, to be repeated coupled in an item with Chopin's Nocturne in D. Major and Hubay's Zephir. In addition will be Wieniaweki's "Legende," a particularly favourite piece on London platforms, Tchaikowski's "Melodie" and Sarasate's "Spanish Dance." Bach's Air (on the G. String) and a lively piece of Leclair will complete M. Premyslav's contributions, while Mr. Faulkener will assist with two solos, "My Dream" (Tosti) and "Good night" (Rubinstein). One could hardly devise a more enticing programme.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Macedonia* is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next. The Mails will therefore be delivered in Madras on Saturday afternoon.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have authorized Mr. J.S. Mackenzie to sign for and on behalf of the Bank at the Head Office. The Directors also have appointed Mr. Sidney Clements to act as Supritendent, Public Debt Office, vice Mr. B Lindsay.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

George Graves as General des Ifs.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

At the Leicester Galleries is an interesting show of the paintings of Mr. Charles H. Shannon ; it is particularly interesting in that it does the artist the very great service of proving how rich and decorative a scene is produced by hanging a room with his glowing colour-pieces. There is a delightfully solemn introduction to the handsome catalogue by Mr. L. Binyon, in which the hint is set forth not without a somewhat pompous elusiveness that Mr. Shannon follows, whilst he does not really copy, the old masters too closely. It is quite true. He does. And we should like to see him show more of his own vision and less of the vision of dead men—in other words, we should like to see him as original and personal in his painting as he is in his exquisite lithographs. Yet, tied too much as he is to the great dead, he has many very handsome gifts of his own—and in one or two of these canvases he abundantly displays those gifts. We gather from Mr. Binyon's phrases that there is a kind of picture that has the essential spirit of a picture, and that this sort of picture may have a subject, but then, again, that it may not. Quite so. But is not this all the old quackery of art for art's sake, and the dread of "story" or "purpose"? However, we fail to see why a mythological story or a Bible story is any less a story or a purpose than any other "story" or "purpose." The simple fact is that all this twaddle about art being beauty, and art for art's sake, is the veriest trash. It is a matter of indifference whether the artist tells a story or does not tell one. The point is whether he has stated an emotional mood of life or nature in terms of colour so that we have that emotion aroused in us as he himself essayed to arouse it. Or to apply the law to Mr. C. H. Shannon, are his pictures successful efforts to state in terms of colour and form to our eyes the real live sensations and moods of life and of nature that he has experienced, or is he simply trying to repeat in somewhat new forms and combinations the masterpieces, or bits of the masterpieces, of the great artists of the past?

In his lithographs the answer must be that he is a creative artist. In his well known "The Intruder" there is the breath of the sea breeze, the fragrance of nature, the movement of the great waters, the spirit of childhood, the strut and the very action of the intruding chanticleer that alarms the child. But in his oilpaintings the success is not quite so complete. There is a sense as of a twice-told tale. We do not feel that the figures upon his canvas are placed there out of nature so much as that he has been at great trouble to place them there in the way that some great man of the past would have placed them. It is exactly in proportion as he has his own story to tell that Mr. Shannon arrives the nearest to his highest achievement. We confess that we find its stern work to try and follow Mr. Binyon when he says that "the make-believe of Watteau's fancy is touched with sadness by only half-realised desire, but surely we are getting into the deeps when Mr. Shannon is praised for the rareness of his work in that it is perfect and uncommunicable." It is the supreme quality of art that it shall *communicate* emotions which mere speech cannot communicate. It is of the essence of art that it *shall* communicate. Nor do we agree with Mr. Binyon that Mr. Shannon is "thoroughly English" it is what we wish he were, what he hope he will one day be.

But whether Mr. Shannon be interested or not in the "accidental properties" of things, such as "whether shadows are really mauve"—or whether he accounts so important a colour-fact as an "accident" in the colour-poet's eye—we feel sure that Mr. Shannon will take salt with his muffin when he reads that there is nothing in Europe to-day to compare with his art, "nothing so fresh and native in its beauty, or imaginatively so coherent and complete." We are not quite sure what this means, but we are sure that it calls for a little salt. In truth, Mr. C. H. Shannon is too good a painter to require the props of extravagance for support. He can command rich and glowing colour. "A Lady with a Feather" proves him a delightful portrait-painter and a stylist. In the "Amethyst Necklace" he shows a sense of arrangement of colour, and of draughtsmanship that is only marred by an ugly trick of his of flattening the female body instead of stating its roundness—a kind of genteel chastity and hesitation in stating the allure of the body. In the Sapphire Bay the glowing colour scheme is overborne by the too great sprawling hugeness of the nude figure up the side of the canvas ; while to his "The Pearl" even the late Mr. Samuel Smith could have taken no exception, for it needs a wicked eye to discover which is the mother. We have purposely stated the blemishes which are far outweighed by the sense of the freshness and fragrance of the world and the more serious and staid joyousness of life. In another room Miss Ruth Dollman shows a series of accomplished landscapes in the land she knows so well—the great sweeping close-shaven uplands of the Sussex Downs. She has a dainty touch and a delicate feeling for colour which saves her from anything like crudeness though her timidity at times results in total lack of strength.

In Mr. George Graves, who sailed for New York last week, and will appear there as the General des Ifs in "The little Michus," we are sending our American friends a comedian after their own hearts, the very last Note in the humour of the hour. We shall be very much surprised if he does not make quite an extraordinarry success in the United States. Had Mr. Graves won his present prominence thirty or forty years ago how different would have been his career ! We should then have seen him playing the classic comic parts, Bob Acres, Tony Lumpkin, Paul Pry, Dr. Pangloss, etc., and so taking his place in the historical line of comic mimes from Liston down to Toole. But times and manners have changed, and to suit the tastes of his day and generation, a man who might have revived the great comic creations of the past, and by so doing have done a service to literature as well as to humanity has to confine himself to work as ephemeral as the snows of yesterday. "Qui est tres distressing" as little Gogo Pasquier, in "Peter Ibbetson," would have said.

His General des Ifs is the drollest figure seen on our stage for years. We have not heard such shouts of laughter as it aroused at Daly's since Mr. Terry used to "loose his voice" outside the cave in "The Forty Thieves" at the Gaiety, when, night after night, Nellie Farren had to lean helplessly against the proscenium, completely overcome, and the people in stalls and pit swayed backwards and forwards like a cornfield stirred by the wind. Mr. Graves was also memorably funny as the General in "The School Girl" and the florist in "Veronique." His gag in the former, describing "Lohengrin" as "the chap in the opera who wears a tin-hat and is led on by a duck on a snaffle," was one of those things that stick—sometimes a little inconveniently, as the present writer experienced one evening last week, while watching an admirable performance of the opera at the Arsenal Theatre, Woolwich. His Gazeeka in The Little Michus became a public craze. On the whole, we are sending the Americans some one who will deserve their welcome. We hope his health will be benefited by the trip, and wish him "Bon voyage et bon retour."

We remember well the first performance of the burlesque, "Venus," in which Belle Bilton, who had just become the talk of the town through her engagement to Viscount Dunlo, appeared as the Goddess of Beauty and Love. We can see her now coming down the centre of the stage on her first entry, wearing nothing in particular—tights, a diaphanous drapery or so, a few spangles, a diamond here and there—and yet looking, withal, so refined, modest, and pretty. Even the atmosphere of the music-halls could not spoil a charming personality and character ; and the esteem which, as Countess of Clancarty, she afterwards lived to enjoy in all circles, was the most natural thing in the world. Her death last week cast a gloom over the Irish countryside, that had come to know and like her, and the sympathy with her husband and her four children is everywhere sincere. It was amusing on Saturday evening to find the crowded pit of the Duke of York's containing so large a preponderance of men. The rest were the adults of the fair sex. There was not a child to be seen. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say they were all children—the poet's children of a larger growth. And they received the gentle and delightful humours of Mr. Barrie's fantasy with boisterous enthusiasm the curtain having to be called up again after each act. Mrs. Edmund Phelps, whose death last week ended a life charged with more than its share of sorrow, was familiar to the present generation of playgoers by her admirable performances of what are called duenna parts in farces and comedies at the Criterion. In her younger days, as Miss Hudspeth, she was a pretty and popular pantomime and burlesque actress. Her marriage with the son of the great Sadler's Wells actor, whose name he bore, proved unhappy, owing to his weaknesses ; and thirty-six years ago she was left a widow. In her early days she was associated with pretty Miss Amalia, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Kate Santley, and others whose names are still things to conjure with among those who knew them. Like most of the actresses of the old school, she was a beautiful elocutionist. Of late years her best impersonations was that of the grim Lady MacPhail in "The Cabinet Minister."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief by Sir E. C. Cox, Bart.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, is granted, with effect from the 4th April, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such perid as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and eight months, with permission to prefix the ensuing Easter holidays to his leave.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, and on the departure on leave of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., on the 4th April, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, pending further orders, also to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of that district make over to him for trial.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, in addition to his own, from the 28th November to 16th December, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. B. Manley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Major Henry Hargrave Deane to be Honrary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th December. Captain Harold George Arnott, V. D., to be Honorary Major. Dated 1st October. Captain Albert Clifford Owen, V. D., to be Honorary Major Dated 7th November.

On return from leave, Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent, is appointed on Special Duty in connection with the Rohri Project. He assumed charged on the 25th January.

Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 23rd January.

Messrs. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., have now completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

The services of the Honourable Mr. E. Giles, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Officiating Director-General of Education in India during the absence of Mr. H. W. Orange, C.I.E., on leave.

Captain C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the date of relief.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Opening Night.

So popular is Harmston's Circus that it was a foregone conclusion that the opening night would find a packed and enthusiastic audience. The joys of the Circus never fail to appeal all that is youthful and excitement-loving in us. The strenuous band, the searching glare of the lights and the exhilaration of the tented arena have an irresistible attraction that the years fail to dim. But the Circus advances, and year by year more sensational and thrilling features are added to its attractions. The old gymnasts, whose claim to fame rested on the double somersault, would stand ashamed before the brilliant feats of the Frantz Family, and the bare-backed rider must sigh as he watches Diavolo, who is still "nightly shaking dice with death" and seems likely so to do till old age alone puts an end to his daring.

Among the new acts was the performing tigers and bears. The animals were very finely trained and were introduced by Mons. Paul Rougal, who has them under perfect control throughout their unique performance. They acted in concert, posed in groups, sat down together, dined together and paid the bill presented for the repast. Specially noteworthy among these tricks was that of a tiger riding a tricycle which was propelled from behind by a bear and the harnessing of two tigers to a chariot, also driven by a bear, who enjoyed taking the part of a Jehu. Another great attraction was the Frantz troupe—four ladies and two gentlemen—in what was described as an "acrobatic drawing room entertainment." They are all muscle, and apparently boneless, for they twist themselves into most impossible positions, and their contortions, somersaulting, balancing and feats of strength mark their performance as absolutely unique. The Wheelers in their trick bicycle act showed their wonderful manipulation of their bicycles and concluded by "Hooping the Hoop" in which one of them rode down an incline on a bicycle enclosed in a hoop, taking a clean somersault with the bicycle on reaching the arena and then regaining his position without losing his seat.

The chief riding act was a huge success. Miss Jennie and Nellie Harmston-Love and Frank Eldered did many daring and difficult feats. Miss Jennie is described as the smallest jockey in the world and one can well believe it. Her skill and childish earnestness in her work entirely won the hearts of the audience. The act was a very picturesque one and the three performers were loudly applauded.

The Collin's Princess quartette in an acrobatic dance were very bright and graceful. Their dancing was good and it gave a nice feminine variety to a programme very rich in good things. The Hurdle Act of Miss Marguerite was clever and sensational and the other items of a very fine evening's entertainment were all good and all heartily received. "Looping the Loop" with its tension and rattle and thrill brought to a close a circus programme that has not been equalled in Bombay. Everything was done smartly and briskly, the tent fittings were all that could be desired and the ring was brilliantly lighted. With the wonderful Frantz Family, the fine animal act and splendid horsemanship and many good things, "Harmston's" is obviously in for the prosperous season which the enterprise of the management thoroughly deserves.

Saturday afternoon will see the first matinee and the tent should be packed. Children will relish this show just as much as last night's packed audience. The matinee begins at 3 p. m. and children are admitted at half price.

The early announcements for the Spring include, according to the *Times*, a number of books on India and Central Asia. Among the works in preparation at the Oxford University Press is a volume on "Ancient Khotan," by Dr. M. A. Stein, whose latest archæological discoveries in that District include a possible clue to the unknown language of old Khotan. Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation an illustrted work entitled "The Brahmans, Theists, and Muslims of India," by Dr. J. Campbell Oman—a companion volume to the author's book on "The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India.'

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical— They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORTING NEWS.

The third and final entries for the Bombay Big Meeting, which will be upon us in a fortnight's time, cannot but bring the greatest satisfaction to the W. I. T. C. as well as all lovers of racing. In some previous remarks I lamented the absence of the most successful stable in Calcutta this Season, that of the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, the Senior Steward then. But the entries now published leave us no room for complaint. In the entry of his candidates we have now completed a list of the finest racing blood in the country which includes winners of all the biggest classic events.

In charge of Watson, FitzGrafton, Ballark and Airlock arrived early in the week and it is satisfactory to note that there are no bad signs of the two days' journey they have had. The Viceroy's Cup winner has not been run off his legs in Calcutta and has more races in him before he gets an 'easy' in Bangalore whither the rest of the string with poor Evans have gone. I am also glad to see the sporting Doctor had entered contest though this great miler was very far from his correct form up north. The Ceylon horse Footprint figures and may do some good as he was just beginning to show form as also was Beau Nero who is to come down. Messrs Scot and Marshall have put the great C. B. Saloon in more races and the latter has answered the call by sending down Kipling to try and repeat his win in the Byculla Club Cup and will have a fling at others too. Mr. Scot swells the pony ranks by bringing Pat. C, this way again also the Champion Florrie and Duplex II, One must admit the final entries are better than generally expected and a bumper Meet may be confidently expected.

Melsom arrived from Calcutta on Tuesday and started that night for Poona, He is not making the journey to Lucknow, but will be in Bombay for Saturday and is to ride here for the rest of the season.

The final of the Handicap at Pyrke's Billiard Saloon came off on Tuesday night between Messrs. Johnston and Asper and as many as could find room to see were present. It cannot be said to have been a very interesting game as both were nervous and persisted in "potting" the other, Johnson went away with a 27 break and this I am inclined to think meant half the battle, Asper hung on within twenty of him till nearly 200 when Johnson went away and won by 50. He is now the holder of the very handsome silver Cup for the year and the very neatly designed gold medal with a diamond embedded in the centre.

Despite the somewhat early start made on each day, the Royal Garrison Artillery Sports were as pleasant as any I have ever been fortunate enough to attend. The second day, Wednesday, was, of course, the more important and the organisers have to be congratulated for the excellence of the arrangements and the order maintained. The Officers were "At Home" and a large number attended to enjoy the thorough hospitality extended. A troupe of fours in the most fantastic of the get-ups kept us in happy mood and the Royal Scots' band was finishing touch to a sporting affair such as unfortunately we rarely experience in Bombay.

The Civil Service Cup is claiming attention just now and at present there is no such thing as a 'hot favourite.' Speculation is as yet not too rife in Bombay and vague rumours get about as to 'real good things.' I hope to have more to say before the eventful day, but at present think Matin Bell and Circus Girl are the best in. A good treble is

Matin Bell………………………… 1
Circus Girl………………………… 2
Wal………………………………… 3

Fisher, the Calcutta professional, has, I see thus early been beaten in the Minto Fete Boxing Tournament. If ever there was a good thing Holloway should be for this class,

REX,

BOMBAY HUNT.

Between 60 and 70 people assembled at Santa Cruz yesterday morning, at the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds. A heavy dew and a cool atmosphere foreboded a good morning's sport, and such was undoubtedly the result. The Home coverts in the direction of Parla were the first to be visited, and it was soon evident that a jackal was somewhere in this neighbourhood. Hounds at once owned to a scent and came out of the wood with plenty of music. They piloted us at great speed over a splendid stretch of paddy fields as far as the hill at Chukla. Straight up the hill they went and many of the riders elected to follow them, but some of the more artful sportsmen were able to take a course round the hill and hit off the pack satisfactorily on the far side. A further excellent tract of rice fields, with practically no melon ground was then the line taken, and crossing the Tulsi Pipe North of Sahar village, the chase was continued over some pleasant grass land as far as the Andheri-Vehar Road. On reaching this road hounds crossed it without any delay and then swung to right and continued for a considerable distance parallel with the road. On reaching some well-known fields which are fenced with big cactus hedges and stone walls, and which have often been included in Point-to-Point races. We had to ask our horses to perform any amount of jumping. Two particularly large stone walls had to be got over, and this took no little doing, but it is wonderful how willing horses are to fling the fences behind when following hounds. In cold blood they might perhaps think twice before they would expose their jumping qualifications, especially when shown two such immense walls as the two particular obstacles before mentioned. On reaching the Backwater, however, the great pace had undoubtedly told on our quarry, as hounds were able to put an end to him in the Backwater itself.

Time was still well in hand so the Master decided to hack quickly back to draw the famous coverts at Sahar, and those who had their second horses out near the village had a very short time to change their mounts, as hounds found again almost immediately they were cast into the wood. At almost racing speed they rash out of the wood and run over some big paddy fields as far as Sahar Hill, heading apparently straight for home. On reaching the flats below the Jackal Club however, they turned into the fields on the right, but the jackal did not care to cross the railway and swung left handed on nearing Parla village. Crossing the lane he ran pavallel with the railway direct for the station at Santa Cruz, but on coming to the high ground just across the valley, in front of the Jackal Club, he endeavoured to shake off his pursuers by lying up in a thick cactus bush. This naturally was of no avail, and our local pack is consequently responsible for the death of another brace of jackals. It was a first class morning's sport as the pace of both runs was as fast as anybody could wish it. The second gallop bringing literally straight home was of distinct service to a good many business men, who were consequently able to catch earlier trains than is customary on hunting morning.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Draw for The Beginners consolation Plate :—

First Beginners' Consolation Plate	Second Beginners' Consolation Plate	Third Beginners' Consolation Plate
Lucky shot	Rackhan	Toy
Horan	Yatim	Elector
Sirree	Farce	Mosayeb
Damra	Mirelas	Maluan
Mufrud	Robert Macaire	Company
Gafal	Little John	Madrid
Liberal	Shah Line	Lisbon
Dalgety	Salanic	Seracab
Jalmood	Patteh Khan	Advancement
Matlik	Baroda	Phiroz
Kagal	Engene	Fadil
Ragub	Harcourt	Sheebab

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The February Plate.—Dormant, shotover, Prunerole, Comeback, Royalist.
The Andheri Plate.—Lot Go, Egypt.
The Bandora Plate—Adham, Magna charta, Wadi.
The New Comers Consolation Plate—Alma late Tamiyat, Bopman Aboo, Talsi, Joker, Zaber, Deenar, Hatim, Novfal, Pheroz, Lucky Prince, Saad and Fag.
The Beginners' Consolation Plate—Basheer, Namoos, Daham, Shummer, Star of Bombay, Dedab, Anchor, Testator, Happy Land Glass, Scipio.
The Vehar Plate—Bay Middleton, Muzaede, Grey Falcon, Mint Hermit, Mudolol.
Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES MOTOR RACES.

The following race will sail on Saturday :—
Mitchan II………… B Haydon-White
Midget………… A Turner Laing
Course same as advertised before.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar continues to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Coroner's Inquiry.

SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on Sunday, the 13th instant, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris : the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were : (1) Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and (2) his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Mohorambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question ; (3) Abdul Madar (40) ; (4) Ahmed Hyatt (40) ; and (5) Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers ; (6) Awdibai (20), wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist ; (7) Sonia Kushna (50) ; (8) Subhan Ismailkhan (22) ; (9) Sonia Vithoo (40) ; (10) Sambhu Gangaji (22) ; (11) Govind Hari (40) ; (12) Dhaku Vithu (17) ; (13) Pandia (30) ; (14) Ganio Madhia (35) ; and (15) Sajnu Balu (23), labourers ; and (16) Laxman Jalu (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the landlady. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor has been appointed by Government to attend to the enquiry.

The evidence of Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, the architect, was continued. He said, since Wednesday he had seen the premises. He examined the cross-wall—the portion that remained. He could not measure the arch. The pillars were broken. The pillar on the east ground-floor had been removed. He did not notice the foundation. He was sure there was a pier there. He had seen it constructed. That pier projected three feet from the central wall. The corresponding pier on the west projected about one foot. He had measured it now, and it was nine inches at the least. The cross-wall generally was 14 inches thick, but it was 18 inches from a height of about two feet from the ground. This was to give strength to the piers. In the central wall he had on Wednesday measured the width between the archways. At the south side there was a pillar 9 inches from inside the outer wall to the first arch. The span of the first arch was 7 feet 6 inches to the second pillar. The second pillar measured 3 feet 6 inches. The span of the second arch was 7 feet to the third pillar. The third pillar was 4 feet 6 inches. The span of the third arch was 8 feet. The fourth pillar was 3 feet. This was where the cross-wall was. The fourth arch had a span of 8 feet. The fifth pillar was 3 feet, and the fifth arch had a span of 6 feet. The sixth pillar was 3 feet and the span of the sixth arch 3 feet 9 inches. These were the measurements as they were yesterday. They must have been the same as constructed. The height of all central-wall arches was 6 feet in the centre. I had measured them after they were built and before the disaster, to calculate the area of the openings in reference to the area of the remaining wall. The area of the openings was less in each case. He did not calculate the weight of the wall to be carried by the arches. The thickness of the wall was as per Municipal rules. On the first crown of each of the central wall arches was a solid brick wall upto the top of the building. The positions of arches, doors and windows were changed from the original plan (E), the object being to place the pillars exactly over the crown of the ground floor arches. It strengthens the arch to put weight on the crown. The pillar was more or less in the middle of crown. There were steel joists supporting the first floor, besides the 3 walls. The second and third floors were supported by wooden joists. The span being only 12 feet, beams were not necessary. He had examined carefully, on the premises, all the wood used in the building. He had rejected some 4 to 5 joists, one beam and 2 or 3 posts. There were 4 beams in each of the 2nd and 3rd floors. These beams were to support the brick partitions between the rooms which were to be built on the 2nd and 3rd floors. On the first floor the partitions were to be of corrugated iron sheets but these were not put up. All the beams,—8 in all—had been fixed. He saw joist-holes on the first floor wall. There must be eight beams amongst the debris. He went to the fallen premises the day after the fall. He did not notice any beams then. Old but sound wood was used for after-wall-plates, doors and window-frames. Otherwise, the wood used was all new and sound, including all beams and joists—except perhaps a very few. Witness then corrected his statement. He said that as far as he remembered all wood that was used had not been used before. He used the word "old" in the sense of kept wood. The timber produced was one of the joists rejected by him in the middle of December last. He did not know if it was taken away. Witness had told Abdul to take that away as well as all the other rejected timber. There was a bolt in the timber produced, and a nail mark or two He had no note to show that he had rejected any wood. He saw another piece of a joist (produced). It had never been used. It looked as if a bolt had been in it, but there were no nail marks. In the other timber shown to witness there were two nails and 36 nail holes. The mistry might have used it against his directions. It apparently had been used. The timber was 14 feet long, 12 feet being the width of the room and one foot at each end to be stuck in the wall. The piece of timber, produced and marked, was admitted by the witness to be a gallery post, on the ground floor. He had seen it in the middle of December. It was then unbroken. It could not be a joist. It was rotten wood, and had not been used. There were no nail marks. The hole in it was not a mortise. He thought it was for the purpose of patching it. It had not been patched at that hole. It was jungle wood, not teak. He remembered it by the patching. He could not identify the four other pieces produced. One of them was fit for a joist ; the other three were not fit. Witness adhered to the statement that all timber used was new except a few pieces, and except wall-plates and door and window frames. He first saw timber on the premises in October. It was joists 6 inches into 3 inches and about 40 or 50 cut ready—never used before. Witness personally examined and passed the joints, rejecting a few. He next saw wood there in November, namely, joists, wallplates, beams for partitions, and door and window frames. He rejected one beam and two or three joists and a few wall-plates. He told Abdul to take away rejected timbers. He also inspected the timber visible after it had been put up. He examined the bricks. They were table moulded bricks of Bilimora. They were good. He saw from time to time that the bricks were properly laid. After completion of East floor he plumbed the brick work. On each visit he stayed half an hour to one hour. He saw that the brick work was properly bonded. He saw photograph where central wall had joined north wall. There was bonding above and below, but there were four or five cornices of brick, where there was no bonding. But there was an arch opening there not shown in the plan, but done by the mistry to keep privy passage open. Witness told him to fill it and he subsequently did so. Therefore, there was no bonding. He thought it was on the second floor. It was not necessary to bond in the middle. He noticed on Wednesday that portion of the west wall had fallen on the neighbouring wall. It was 18 inches thick. A portion of the west wall in the middle of the building and near the cross-wall had split in parts due to the falling against the neighbouring wall. This was not due to want of bonding. It was due to the collapse which split it. It was bonded. He could not say how the collapse split it in that way. He knew there were two separate heaps of lime. When he last visited the building before the collapse they were both three feet in height. They were not pressing against the central wall, as they were only three feet in height. These heaps were constantly wetted. Lime had a tendency to expire when water was put on it. The day after the collapse witness saw a heap of alternate layers of lime and sand 8 feet high, but a little away from the central wall. This heap extended from the south nearly up to the end of the second arch. That was about 25 feet.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair.

Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From New York, Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. X, Nos. 11, and 12 ; from Paris, Revue de l'Ecole d' Anthropologie de Paris, No. 12 ; from Cambridge, U. S. A., Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Vol. IV, No. 2 ; from Manila, The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol I, No. 9. from Sydney Journal of the Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol VII No 5.

The President then read a "Note on the ceremony of Initiation performed in Indigenous schools as distinguished from Government schools," contributed by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRAPED BOLEROS FOR SPRING WEAR.

There is no more useful garment than the bolero, and this spring we shall see it in full glory, writes a lady correspondent in Paris ; in "Eton" form—but with rounded fronts, in the genuine bolero fashion—very short and sleeveless, and in the new draped style which is so decorative and so very practical. The draped bolero is really hardly a bolero at all, but it would be difficult to find a more suitable name for it. It is almost always sleeveless and worn over a velvet or taffetas blouse of the same colour as the dress material. Just to explain this fascinating little garment let me describe one or two which I have recently seen : one —which was made of Lancert-bleu suede cloth—had something between a cape and fichu draped over the shoulders, the folds being held in place by handsome braid ornaments. In front the supple cloth was allowed to fall in curved folds and was caught in at the waist by a handsome steel buckle. At the back the ends were crossed at the waist and attached to the belt by braid ornaments similar to those on the shoulders. It was the smartest possible little garment and essentially "dressy."

CAPE AND FICHU EFFECTS.

Another garment of the same order was composed of two shaped pieces of cloth which exactly resembled a flat fichu: these pieces of cloth were very handsomely braided and embroidered, and were worn over the shoulders in cape, or fichu fashion. They met at the back, just above the waist, and were joined by a braid ornament—a similar ornament holding the fronts together. These little shoulder covers cannot correctly be called boleros, but they look like them, and certainly answer the same purpose. Worn over a taffetas or velvet blouse they bring the cloth skirt into line, and there is no appearance of a "blouse and skirt effect." For morning wear nearly all the new tailor-made models show boleros in one form or another, the fashionable redingotes being considered more suitable for the afternoon and for occasions of ceremony. This is not to be wondered at, as the redingote of to-day is a very elaborate affair indeed, and more often than not richly trimmed ; it is quite an ordinary thing to see it half-covered with braidings and embroideries, not to mention bands of such furs as chinchilla, sable, and mink. On rare occasions the redingote appears in a garb of severe simplicity, but when this is the case it is almost always worn over a particularly handsome skirt, and it is allowed to open in front to show a beautiful blouse of lace and fur and embroidery. All this being true, it is easy to understand why the trim little bolero is so popular for the morning wear ; women with upright, slender figures look to great advantage in a well-cut, but untrimmed, Eton jacket, and the very latest idea is to make this garment without a collar, the fronts being slightly rounded and many machine stitchings taking the place of the collar. Personally I rather like this innovation when the neck arrangements are exquisitely neat and and up-to-date the collarless coatees looks very chic, but of course, the machine stitchings must be perfectly executed, and handsome buttons must make their appearance on the fronts of the coat.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JANUARY 31ST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good,

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Broach.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton arrivals here insignificant owing to higher rates in surrounding markets.

Viramgam.—Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, showing bolls rapidly ripening Cotton healthy and arrival expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable, Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourisihing and in flower.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent, Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plant-flourishing. Wheat requires fine weather.

Bellary.— Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Cotton picking commenced.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY. SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmer, Amraoti and Bijapur and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere,

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 11° in excess of normal at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, while the minimum is 7° to 16° in defect at Cuddapah, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah and the lowest 36° at Deesa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jubbulpore. Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Bombay

Rain,—Allahabad reports a few drops.

Whether continues fine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Coloba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 31st of January 1907 was 29,994. The height for observatory barometer eistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be-14 and this will be higher or lower by .01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer eistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Report for Western India.

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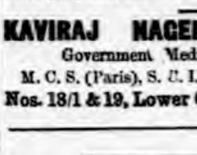

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BY THE WAY.

THE GREAT FOREST OF ESSEX.

THE old Forest of Hainault, some 800 acres of which have recently been acquired for the public, formed (the *Home Counties Magazine* points out) the eastern portion of the Great Forest of Essex, Epping Forest being the western portion, and the two being divided by the little river Roding. The process of disafforestation was begun by King John in 1204, when all that portion lying to the north of the high road from Stortford to Colchester, roughly about one-third of the whole county, was taken out of the Forest. Much felling of timber was done by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1851; they are said to have cut down 100,000 trees!

AN EARTHQUAKE TO ORDER.

One of the many anecdotes associated with the name of the Duke of Connaught is told in *P. T. O.* Some years ago the Duke was the guest of Sir Edwin Arnold at Tokio. Just before leaving he remarked to Sir Edwin, "You have proved a most untiring host, but there is one thing you have not shown me which this country is noted for, and that is an earthquake." Sir Edwin smiled grimly, and was about to reply, when a violent earthquake shock actually took place, part of the building being damaged. The Duchess came running in in a frantic state of alarm, and when the Duke had quieted her fears he turned to Sir Edwin and coolly remarked, "Oh, you wonderful magician! I thought I was not asking too much of you!"

LONDON JACOBITES LOSE THEIR CHURCH.

By the death of the patriarchal rector of St. Margaret Pattens the Jacobites of London are placed in a curious quandary, for this was the church where they assembled each 30th of January to perpetuate the memory of the White King. The patronage of the vacant benefice belongs alternately to the Corporation and the Lord Chancellor, neither of whom seems likely to consider the romantic connexion of the church in selecting a new pastor. It is whispered that a spiritual home for the adherents of the Stuart dynasty will be found by another sympathetic City rector.

THE "OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS" FALLACY

The famous frosts of history have, the *County Gentleman* points out, been reproduced within our own recent memory in the great frost of 1895; and when we look through the weather chronicle kept by Gilbert White "when George the Third was King" we see that mild open December and January weather was no less common in those days than it is now. In all probability the English climate has not definitely and permanently altered—periodical variations and so-called cycles there must always be—for at least five or six hundred years, since the gradual clearing of the once vast forests lessened the amount of the annual rainfall and the cold which excess of rainfall brings.

A NOTABLE BORDER RAILWAYMAN.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-eight, of William Teasdale, late permanent way Inspector, North-Eastern Railway, Tweedmouth. Deceased had about seventy years' active railway service. When the Berwick and Newcastle line was made sixty years ago, deceased was closely associated with Robert Stephenson in its construction. He was prominently identified with the building of the Royal Border Bridge across the Tweed at Berwick, and after its opening by Queen Victoria he was specially thanked by the railway directors for his services. He laid the East Coast line from Belford to Berwick, which cost only 5d. per yard inclusive, owing greatly to the invention by deceased of a simple and ingenious gauge for the use of the workmen. On one occasion deceased himself worked day and night for eight consecutive days without sleep, and he walked from Tweedmouth to Newcastle—sixty-four miles—in thirteen hours before the railway was opened.

MR. TREE'S COMING PRODUCTION OF "FAUST."

The announcement that Mr. George Alexander has waived his rights in Mr. Stephen Phillips's new poetic version of "Faust" in favour of Mr. Beerbohm Tree is highly interesting, and playgoers will anticipate with piquant expectancy the appearance of Mr. Tree as Mephistopheles. It is just the sort of part that the manager of His Majesty's Theatre has been looking for. The grim, sardonic humour and superhuman attributes of the character appeal to him. Here, indeed, Mr. Tree will be among the immortals! Mr. Alexander would, of course, have played Faust in Mr. Phillips's drama, as he did in the Lyceum production with Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry; but in his role of character, actor Mr. Tree naturally sees far greater opportunities in Mephistopheles.

A RECORD OF THIRTY ENGLISH PLAYS.

Though there have been at least thirty plays, operas, and travesties of the Faust legend put upon the English stage in the 300 years since Marlowe gave us "The Tragical History of Dr Faustus," the chief theatrical success was that of W. G. Wills, adapted from Goethe's version, and produced by Irving at the Lyceum. In an old rendering of the legend at Druy Lane in 1825 Wallack played Faust, and Mephsstopheles was apparently shared by two actors, one appearing when there was any speaking to be done, and the other portraying the character when Mephistopheles, was a grim but silent spectator of the comedy! Charles Kean was the Mephistopheles and Miss Carlotta Leclercq the Marguerite in T. W. Robertson's translation at the Princess's, a revival of this production some years later bringing Phelps and Miss Rose Leclercq into the corresponding parts.

STUDENTS AT SCOTS UNIVERSITIES.

The total number of students—men—matriculated at Edinburgh University in 1906 was 2,736, and in Glasgow the total was 1,859. Medical students in Edinburgh numbered 1,465, while in Glasgow there were only 626. In Edinburgh University in 1906 there was a decrease in the matriculated students of 44, the notable decrease being in Arts, and in Glasgow there was an increase of 31 over 1905. During 1906 the women enrolled at Edinburgh University numbered 463, and in Glasgow 576. In both places the woman students have increased.

EARTHQUAKES AND THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

Geologists are still much in the dark as to the nature of the earth's interior; but since accurate measurements have been made of vertical land displacements resulting from earthquake shocks, the old theory of a solid earth is quite untenable. In this connexion it is interesting to note that Professor Curtis, of the Mills Expedition of the Lick Observatory to Santiago, Chile, has just reported that Valparaiso Harbour is now ten feet shallower than before the great earthquake of last August, the movement being mainly vertical. The Geological Society of America has also recently published a memoir dealing with the earthquake in Alaska in 1899, which shows that for over 100 miles in the vicinity of Yakutat Bay the coast has been vertically displaced, the uplifts varying from 7ft. to a maximum of 47ft. 4in. in Disenchantment Bay. Similar displacements have also been measured in the neighbourhood of San Francisco.

DOG'S SUICIDE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

A story of the suicide of a dog at Crofton Park Station, London, is vouched for by an eye-witness. At Crofton Park Station there is a slope which leads down to the side of the railway line, and a gentleman who was waiting to catch the ten-minutes-to-two p.m. train to Victoria, noticed the dog walking about this slope in a lost kind of way, and apparently having no owner near at hand. Several times it started to go on the line, but each time seemed to change its mind, and ran back up the slope. The train which leaves St. Paul's station at twenty-two minutes past one p.m. and arrives at Crofton Park at thirteen minutes to two, then ran into the station, whilst the dog stood quietly looking at the engine, which was a yard or two from the bottom of the slope. As soon as the train had reached the slope the dog, with almost human instinct, ran forward and placed its head on the line, apparently with the idea of courting death, and in a few minutes its wish was gratified, as the train passed over it, severing the head completely from the body. Cases of suicide in the canine world are not unknown, as there is a recorded instance of such a thing a few years ago in the Regent's Canal, and another in the White Stone Pond at Hampstead.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	3	4	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division..............	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total........	10	6	85
Total plague deaths to date..	184,436		
Same date last year........	18	18	130

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

HOW OUR DRAMATISTS SPENT 1906.

It must be nice to be a popular dramatist—for some reasons. I need only mention one; for the rest can be added by the reader, "to taste," as they say in the cookery books. In eight months Mr. W. S. Gilbert made seven thousand pounds out of a "failure." That's the one reason I mean. And it is a reason that in the imaginative mind and in the mind unimaginative, can so easily lead to others that I should be wanting in respect for my readers' intellect were I even to hint at the names of the further advantages enjoyed by a popular dramatist. Of course, if a man can make seven thousand pounds out of a failure, he ought to be able to clear at least ten times that amount out of a success. Reckoning the thing at its lowest, he certainly should be able to make fourteen thousand pounds out of a success. If not, then it would be more dignified to go in frankly for failures. One gets more credit for the scores of a "nomination game" than for the profits of flukes. There is a further charm about making a fortune out of a stage failure. The dramatist can then turn merrily round to the mining company promotor and say triumphantly, "Yah! you are not the only one who can make money like that!" Who would not write plays to gain a pleasure of that size?

THE DRAMATIST AND HIS MASTERS.

But be the gigantic profits of the dramatist those of failure or of success, the play-writing business has its trials for the person engaged in it, even though he may enjoy the popularity of Pinero. The greatest trial of all—greater than adverse criticism of a pet effort, greater than "booing," greater even than having it alleged of you in public that you talk "arrant nonsense"—is the trial that comes to the dramatist at the end of an old year or at the beginning of a new. It is then, or thereabouts, that the newspapers prepare, and publish a report of his work in the past twelve-month. It is then that the poet-dramatist is especially fearful, for, as such, he must know more than anyone else the limit of human patience and he trembles lest the license to which he is traditionally entitled should be considered by his masters of the Press to have been abused? He opens his favourite newspaper (assuming somewhat impertinently that a dramatist has such a thing) with vibratory fingers, and, to lessen the agony of suspense looks quickly down the column of "The Drama of the Year" to see whether his poetic license has been endorsed. Of course, if it is endorsed, and it is his third offence the managers will not permit him to steer his own pen.

THE REPORT.

Nor is the time a much less anxious one for the dramatist who, unlike the poet-dramatist, does not make a habit of recklessly driving his quill to the danger of a public that disapproves of soliloquies that exceed the limit. Take, for instance, the case of our leading dramatist, Mr. Pinero—who is not a poet, as any one can tell from the tidiness of his dress and his rooms, and from the high polish on the nickel parts of his bicycle. The author of *His House in Order* (woe betide the housemaid if it were not!) loves the luxuries and the ornaments of life, but he dare not give any appreciable time to them for fear of being publicly placarded at the beginning of the Christmas holidays as an idle dramatic scholar. Playgoers want to know at the end of the year whether Pinero has been a good and diligent boy—or they are told so whether they want to know it or not, which comes to the same thing for the dramatist. What is his place in the form of, say, six dramitists? If he were fourth or sixth his disgrace would be published to the whole world. It would not be just a matter between his masters and his own people, but a matter between you and me and several millions.

THE HONOURABLY MENTIONED.

The dramatic year upon which the curtains have just been drawn (curtains do not fall nowadays—they run along on legs) will be memorable chiefly for the effort of Pinero. 'House in Order," which is today attracting as fine audienee as ever at the St. Jame's Theatre, is a comedy of special value, in that besides telling a vastly interesting story in a peculiarly clever way. It has brought out the best acting form of every actor and actress concerned in interpretation. It was ever thus with plays by Pinero, but it is more than ever thus with "His House in Order." Mr. George Alexander, Miss Irene Vaubrugh, Mr. Lyall Swete, Mr. C. M. Lowne, Miss Bella Pateman, and Miss Beryl Faber will be Lucky if the next play they appear in affords them the same chances of distinguishing themselves as they had, and are having still, in the comedy of the year; and Mr. Pinero will achieve a very extraordinary feat if he succeeds, in 1907, in surpassing the form he has shown in 1906. His comedy of the Ridgeway family has completely restored him to the public bosom, so agitated with horror by the naughtnesses of "The Wife Without a Smile; and in addition to this forgiveness, and the profits of his delightful play, he has earned the grateful smile of Dr. George Alexander, for causing the actor to be known among deadheads as the proprietor of The House Without an "Order."

THE OLD YEAR'S STAGE POETRY.

Mr. Stephen Philips was not the only poet-dramatist of 1906. He had it all to himself, as a modern, so far as His Majesty's Theatre was concerned (Shakespeare having it all to himself as the ancient); but he did not cover London. At the Adelphi, Mr Otho Stuart brought out a couple of blank verse tragedies—one, "Tristam and Iseult," by Mr. Comyns Carr, and another, "The Virgin Goddess," by Mr. Rudolf Besier. Mr. Carr's effort met with more Press praise than with public patronage, and soon fizzled out as an obviously natural consequence. It was a brilliant piece of work by a brilliant writer, but it was not up to the standard of his 'King Arthur,' and, if it had been, there were no three artists in the cast—it may be said without bringing the faintest discredit upon the company at the Adelphi—who equalled in artistic importance such a fine trio as Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and Forbes Robertson.

"The Virgin Goddess" met with much the same fate as 'Tristram and Iseult,' only that the Press praise was warmer and the public patronage more 'on evidence.' Mr. Besier, indeed, made something of a sensation (an artistic one, of course) with his blank-verse tragedy, which possessed the rare virtue of an accumulative strength of narrative, and was most admirably played, by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Asche (Miss Lily Brayton) and their numerous talented companionst I hesitate to venture the simile, because one side of it is so tiresomely suggestive of the pet pictorial joke of the "halfpenny comic"; but I cannot, all the same, help pairing *The Virgin Goddess* with a bull-dog. It did not attract spectators, but it held them firmly when once they went to it. I believe Mr. Rudolf Besier is at work on another play for the Adelphi. I hope, in 1908, I shall have the pleasure of being able to speak of it as one of the prominent successes of 1907. True. *The Virgin Goddess* was one of the prominent successes of 1906. But—(Mr. Besier need not mind, for the same has been said of the plays of Shakespeare)—there was no money in it.

THE OUTPUT OF H. A. JONES.

It was all an accident, no doubt, but the fact has nevertheless to be recorded that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, in his professional journey through 1906, put his best leg forward for America and his worst leg forward for England. *The Heroic Stubbs*, the story of a little bootmaker who saved a Society lady from moral destruction because he had made boots for her since she was a child, turned out to be far less attractive than the admirable posters which advertised it on the walls and hoardings, and the comedy—the hope of Mr. James Welch, who had taken a long lease of Terry's for its accommodation—was soon withdrawn from the boards to make room for a revival of that excellent farce, "The New Clown." So Mr. Jones sailed for American and produced there a play which judging from the praise it has received from the critics that count in New York, proved in every way up to the author's old form, so that, where London was concerned, Mr. Jones was at least able to redeem his high reputation by cable. Still, it would have been nicer of Mr. Jones (from our point of view) if he had produced "The Hypocrites" in London and "The Heroic Stubbs" in New York, which is a rare place for boots now, as anyone who lives on dividends from the Northampton boot trade will tell you, and would probably have given it a right welcome. However, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is going to royal let us see "The Hypocrites" in London before very long, so that his pardon is practically assured.

HALL CAINE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hall Caine performed in 1906 precisely that feat which was expected of him. He provided the patrons of Drury Lane Treatre with a sensational and intensely dramatic adaptation of one of his popular novels, "The Bondman," and he made with it the official and customary "Drury Lane triumph." The play was gorgeously put on the stage by Mr. Arthur Collins, and received first-rate interpretative treatment at the hands of a splendid company headed by Mr. Frank Cooper, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. Henry Neville (as richly vigorous as ever), Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. Austin Melford. "The Bondman," as all good playgoers are by now well aware, is meeting with a further spell of deserved success at the Adelphi, where it was revived on Saturday night with practically the original cast, the only importane change in it being in the direction of the heroine, Greeba, where Mr. Patrick Campbell is followed by that clever young actress—Miss Wynne Matthison.

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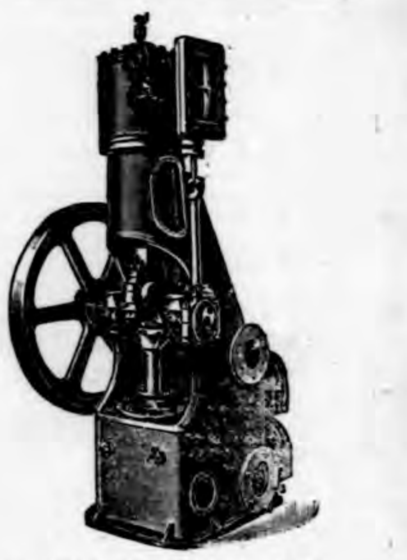

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